In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times

We Fight With Firmness, We Build With Kindness

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CITATIONS ARE ISSUED CAVALRY UNIT, OFFICER FOR HEROISM IN CHINA

Ota Contingent Caused Wang Ching-Tsai to Join Nanking

ANNOUNCED SATURDAY

Sublieutenant Tanaka Succeeds in Escorting Pang Ping-hsun to Hsinhsiang

The War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. on Saturday that citations which had been issued by the Army Commander to a cavalry unit and to a sublieutenant for brilliant services respectively in Central China and North China had been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

Cited was the Ota Cavalry Unit of the Aoki Corps and Sublieutenant Tetsuo Tanaka of the Yokomitsu Infantry Corps. The communique follows:

"Citations had been awarded by the Army Commander to the Ota Cavalry Unit which rendered distinguished service in the campaign north of the Yangtze in Central China by causing Wang Ching-tsai to pledge allegiance to the National Government and to Sublieutenant Tetsuo Tanaka of the Yokomitsu Infantry Corps who in the course of the spring Taihang campaign in North China succeeded in escorting Pang Ping-hsun, commander of an army corps, with a bare handful of men to his destination and the matter has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Facilitated Operations

The Ota Cavalry Unit, which participated in the annihilation campaign north of the Yangtze between mid-February and March this year, achieved brilliant results in intercepting and crushing the enemy on many occasions as the spearhead of the Aoki Corps, thus enabling its comrade units to fight under favorable conditions.

Especially on February 25, upon receiving orders to ride in pursuit of General Wang Ching-tsai, an enemy divisional commander, at Hsiaoshakow in an area north of Tungting, it at once sped after the fleeing general along the Changhsia River for about 20 kilometers and succeeded in making him pledge allegiance to President Wang Ching-wei, at a point on the northern side of Liuchiawan, thus fulfilling the mission on which it had been sent.

Sublieutenant Tetsuo Tanaka of the Yokomitsu Infantry Unit on May 3 this year in the course of the Taihang campaign received orders to win over General Pang Ping-hsun, commander of the 24th Army Corps. He set out with 11 noncoms and men and late the following night as a result of a perilous search in which they risked their lives every moment, finally encountered the general near Shuangnung and succeeded in bringing him to Hsinhsiang in Honan Province at 4 p.m. on May 6.

Mission Accomplished

The Ota Cavalry Unit under the skilled directions of its commander gave the fullest play to the quintessence of cavalry action with its officers and men moving as one man, at all times fighting with the greatest valor and courage. Sublieutenant Tanaka accomplished his difficult mission by dint of daring, with zeal and composure in the face of the utmost danger and developing an undefeatable spirit nothing could quench. Both rendered outstanding services to their country. They received citations from the commander of the army to which they belong.

Distinguished Services

Domei

HANKOW, August 21.—The Ota Cavalry Unit of the Aoki Corps, to which a citation was issued, rendered its distinguished services in defeating the "invulnerable" Wang Ching-tsai army numbering more than 30,000, which was firmly entrenched in about one thousand large and small forts in the Mienyang district, north of the Yangtze

(Continued on Page 2)

CITATIONS

The Ota Cavalry Unit:

The above, participated in the Kiangpeh annihilation operation in 1943, ever became itself the vanguard of the Aoki Corps and often paved the way for contacting and annihilation of the enemy. Above all, the above scored a brilliant result in causing the enemy chief Wang Ching-tsai to surrender.

In the first period of operation, the above, while the Japanese attacking units were launching an offensive against the positions of the main enemy forces, was charged with the mission of intercepting the paths of enemy retreat, and succeeded in cutting off the retreat, sallying forth to a point north of the Chu River after surmounting many difficulties in the darkness of night. The enemy thus was miserably trampled upon by the squadron. When, next, a battle for annihilating the 128th division was staged, the above squadron came under the direction of the left column command and was engaged in the interception of the retreat paths of the enemy. In the face of bogs and rainstorm, especially penetrating through a swampy region south of Tingtao, the squadron gave hot pursuit to the enemy all along the left bank of the Yangtze River and, when it reached a point near Yentzukow, the squadron caught up with about one enemy division attempting to cross the river and flee from the Japanese pursuit under escort of permanent firing positions and made charge after charge from the rear of the enemy, thereby contributing a great deal toward annihilating the enemy, the mission imposed on the Aoki Corps.

In the second period, when the battle for the annihilation of the 128th Division started, the above displayed its mobile strength through day and night. A great swampy region extending over about four kilometers north of Chouchiawan, where the bog was so bad that horses could hardly advance, was forcibly crossed by the above. After this, the above advanced to a district southwest of Hsiaoshakowshih at a proper time and succeeded in completing the cordon of blockade as ordered. This, together with the advance of the main force of the corps to Hsiaoshakowshih and Fengkow, paved the way for the brilliant result of annihilating the enemy. Especially noteworthy is the fact that on February 25 at Hsiaoshakowshih the above squadron, when ordered to make a hot pursuit of the enemy divisional commander Wang Ching tsai, in a spirited fashion instituted the chase over a distance of about 20 kilometers along the Changhsia River and finally induced the enemy chief Wang Ching-tsai to surrender. This caused the Japanese Forces to attain their objective in the present annihilating operation.

All these war results were realized through the discharge of the essential duty of cavalrymen as one body under the able command of its commander and through their gallant fighting. Its military exploits are outstandingly distinguished.

Wherefore, the citation is hereby issued.

April 29, 1943

Army Commander

Sub-Lieutenant Tetsuo Tanaka, of the Yokomitsu Infantry Unit:

"As soon as the above, in the Taihang operation of the spring of 1943, received orders to induce Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army Corps, on the evening of May 3, 1943, he, acting with daringness, led non-commissioned officers and others, numbering 11, started from Hsinghsiang, Hunan Province, hurriedly advanced to Ssutsaitsun, and as soon as he learned on the basis of information gathered that the whereabouts of Pang Ping-hsun were in the neighborhood of Shuangnung, a village amidst the enemy, about 30 kilometers away from Pachuan, he decided to carry out his duty at the risk of his life. Late on the night of the fourth, he left Pachuan and as a result of a close inquiry made in the neighborhood of Shuangnung met Pang Ping-hsun, and at 4 p.m. on the sixth escorted him to Hsinghsiang without mishap.

In the meantime, without sleeping and resting, he traveled about the mountains and dales at great risks and encountered the enemy more than 20 times. He routed the enemy by surprise attacks or caused it to flee by scolding it in a loud voice in the night. In this way, he succeeded in penetrating through the enemy position and achieved the purpose.

"The act was daring, quick, earnest, and composed, and displayed the indomitable spirit, and the duty was performed. The services are recognized as distinguished.

"Wherefore the citation is hereby issued.

June 12, 1943

Army Commander."

U.S. LEADERS VISIT HAWAII

Patterson, Knudsen Inspect Military Installations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—Robert Patterson, United States Undersecretary of War, and William S. Knudsen, Chief of the United States Army Supply Board, recently arrived in Hawaii and inspected the military installations there, it is reported from Honolulu.

At the joint press interview today, they tenaciously adhered to their usual bombasts.

Wichit Visits Shrine

Domei

HSINKING, August 21.—Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan today paid a visit to the Manchoukuo National Shrine and the Monument for the Gallant Dead here and later lunched with General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army.

Manchou-Japanese Donate

A donation of ¥77,316 from the Japanese and Manchoukuoans in Kwantung Leased Territory for the Japanese nationals interned in the enemy countries reached Tsurukichi Maruyama, Director-General of the Committee for Measures for the Japanese Nationals Interned in Enemy Countries, on Saturday.

General Jeschonnek Dies

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—General Hans Jeschonnek, Chief of General Staff of the German Air Forces, died of illness today.

CHURCHILL TO BROADCAST

Roosevelt to Speak Before Canadian Legislature Wednesday

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—The Roosevelt-Churchill Conference which will conclude next Tuesday was held in Quebec today, according to a dispatch from there.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is scheduled to deliver a radio address on Sunday, while on Wednesday, President Franklin Roosevelt is expected to proceed to Ottawa where he will speak before the Canadian legislature.

DANES AND SWISS SIGN TRADE PACT IN DENMARK

Provides for Exchange of Goods Valued at Over 12 Million Crowns

Special to the Nippon Times

COPENHAGEN, August 20.—A trade agreement was signed between Denmark and Switzerland in Copenhagen. The agreement will be valid for the second half of this year providing for a mutual exchange of goods at a value of 12,250,000 crowns.

On the basis of this pact Denmark will specially receive from Switzerland machines threads and chemicals as well as skins, iron and metal goods.

Denmark, on the other hand, will deliver to Switzerland coffee substitutes, fish, light skins, and various industrial goods. An additional compact is expected to be concluded in autumn of this year.

GERMAN CRAFT BOMB BIZERTA; 11 VESSELS HIT

3 Ships Sunk, 8 Others Heavily Damaged by Bombers Attacking Foe's Supply Lanes

REDS ABANDON PLAN

High Command Discontinues Kharkov Operation Due to Poor Results

Domei

BERLIN, August, 20.—The Luftwaffe, in a raid on Bizerta on Wednesday night, sank and damaged 11 anti-Axis ships aggregating 51,000 tons, it was announced today at noon in a communique released by the German Military Headquarters. These new results, added to those gained in Tuesday night's raid, make the total of anti-Axis losses at Bizerta 160,000 tons.

The raids on Bizerta, and the great victory won in the western Mediterranean last Friday, are considered signs that Reich Air Minister Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering's air forces are once again busy breaking up the enemy supply routes.

Karl Pragner, D.N.B. Luftwaffe correspondent, in a detailed report of the raids, says that the Luftwaffe on Wednesday, centered their attacks on enemy freighters and transports which were being concentrated at the port. In this raid, he said, the German air forces made a direct hit on a 5,000-ton freighter, which sank while the attacks were still going on. Two others, aggregating 11,000 tons, were severely damaged, and were seen to go down by the last formation of German bombers flying over the port. Six vessels accounting for a total of 27,000 tons were also severely damaged and two others totaling 8,000 tons were heavily hit.

The German reporter laid stress on the fact that this raid followed close on the heels of the attack against the dock at Bizerta on Tuesday. According to reports from reconnaissance planes, he declared, the anti-Axis had lost 25 ships of 110,000 tons, in the first raid. Of these craft, three totaling 30,000 tons capsized, while more than a dozen ships including two large-sized oil tankers and a 10,000-ton auxiliary airplane carrier were in flames.

Kharkov Drive Abandoned

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—Dismayed by the failure of the war situation in the Kharkov sector to make a favorable turn, the Red High Command has abandoned for the time being the idea of continuing the operations for the reduction of Kharkov.

It looks as though it had adopted a plan to engage the Germans in another battle of Stalingrad by having its forces make a great detour round the German positions in the city.

Since August 20, it has been getting the right wing of the forces to turn southward by degrees from the Sumy-Achtyrka line, northwest of Kharkov, heading for Poltava.

Meanwhile a report says that the Soviets have reached Lebedin, 130 kilometers northwest of Kharkov, today. It is almost clear that the immediate aim of the Soviets in this area is to cut off the Kiev-Poltava Railway.

The German High Command, taking a serious view of the situation which has developed, is sending endless reinforcements to the forces in the area which are making fierce counter-attacks and have been successful in arresting the advance of the Red forces. The war situation is getting intense by perceptible degrees.

The Soviet forces which are moving westward from Zumiev, south of Kharkov, reached Petrovskoe, northeast of Krasnograd, today. They are reported to be continuing marching toward Poltava.

The development of the war situation in this area is expected to produce a considerable influence on the offensive and defensive battle which is in progress in the Don Basin area.

Reich Foreign Office

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—Pointing to the ever-increasing losses on the part of the Red Army on the Eastern Front, German Foreign Office authorities declared as follows today:

"Mobilizing fresh infantry divisions, tank brigades and artillery regiments from the rear, the Red Army is concentrating enormous

(Continued on Page 3)

PHIBUN SLATED TO VISIT JAPAN IN NEAR FUTURE

Thai Premier to Return Courtesy Call Made by Prime Minister Tojo

THANKING JAPAN'S AID

Avers Army Will Administer Newly Acquired Territories In Malai, Shan

Field Marshal Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand is expected to visit Japan shortly on a goodwill mission by way of returning the courtesy of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in visiting Thailand and also to thank the Japanese nation for the part it played in the incorporation of the two Shan States and four Malai provinces into Thai territory, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Bangkok dated Saturday.

Unless some unforeseen circumstances arise to prevent it, the visit is to be made in the near future. His coming is expected to strengthen the already close ties existing between the two countries, which have been tightened by the visits of Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Thai Publicity Bureau, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association.

A Mainichi correspondent at Bangkok writes under Friday's date on the press conference the Thai Premier gave at his official residence from 2:30 p.m. the same day after the signing of the Japan-Thailand treaty.

Asked what his policy was for governing the incorporated territory, Field Marshal Phibun said that both the former Malai provinces and Shan States would be under military administration in the initial stage. He hoped to learn much from the Japanese military administration and to introduce its strong points into his system. In this sense, he wished to visit Japan at the earliest opportunity.

"What is your policy for developing the incorporated territory?" asked a correspondent.

"This being wartime and having only just concluded the treaty, I haven't any concrete scheme to reveal, but I hope Japan will give us her full cooperation, especially in regard to engineering," he declared.

"What do you think of Japan's Greater East Asia policy which has given independence to Burma, is about to grant independence to the Philippines and has now approved the incorporation of the Shan States and Malai Provinces into Thai territory?"

"I have nothing but the heartiest admiration for a policy which has been translated into such unmistakable acts of justice, generosity and good faith. I have firm confidence in the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

"Your relations with Burma?"

"I have no definite plan as yet but since she is a neighbor and comrade in the work of building up the Co-Prosperity Sphere, our desire is to deepen our friendship with her. We shall no doubt soon exchange ambassadors. In the Shan States the Thai Army is now cooperating with the Japanese Army in accordance with the alliance pact. In the future, we shall probably cooperate with Burma for the joint defense of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

ATHLETIC BODY SET UP IN P.I. FOR RECREATION

Government Delegates Make Decision at Meeting Held at Rizal Coliseum

Domei

MANILA, August 20.—Representatives of the Government and semi-government corporations held a meeting at the Rizal Memorial Coliseum and organized an Athletic Association for the purpose of promoting and regulating sports as well as stimulating interest for recreation among employees.

Commencing with the first week of September, the following sports events will be inaugurated: bowling, ping pong, badminton, swimming, chess and checkers.

In November, the new Association will sponsor a basket ball tournament as well as radio calisthenics competitions in Rizal Stadium.

OUR DESTROYERS BLAST 3 ENEMY SIMILAR CRAFT IN BATTLE IN SOLOMONS

Five Enemy Planes Downed In Surprise Raid on Kweilin

Nippon Army Air Unit Carries out Daring Attack on Foe's Advance Base on Continent—American Planes' Attempt to Flee Frustrated

Domei

AT A CERTAIN BASE, August 20.—In a surprise attack delivered on Kweilin in Kwangsi Province, one of the most important advance bases of the enemy, a Japanese Army Air Unit this afternoon intercepted about 15 enemy fighters and shot down five of them, two actually seen to go down and the three others fairly certain to have gone down.

Toward the end of July the Japanese Air Force based somewhere on the continent had anticipated the counter-offensive of the American-Chinese air force and bombed and severely damaged all the advance air bases of the enemy. Since then a careful watch had been maintained over the agitations of the enemy to replace their lost strength and repair their damaged airfields in their stubborn counter-offensive scheme.

Today, accordingly, a unit of the Japanese Air Air Force stationed at a certain base carried out a daring attack on Kweilin. The raiders appeared over the city past noon and encountered 15 enemy fighters that were patrolling the city.

At once cutting off their retreat, the Japanese rushed to the attack. Observing the superior strength of the Japanese, the enemy attempted to flee. The Japanese continuing in pursuit subjected them to withering fire, shooting down two of them in the initial rush. A contingent of the attackers appeared over the city in pursuit of the enemy fighters and shot down three of them.

After this successful surprise attack, the Japanese returned to their home base without the loss of a single plane.

Behind the report of "all back safe," there is a story of selfless valor and comradeship.

Just as the Japanese formation was about to swing to the attack of the enemy patrol force over Kweilin, Sergeant Akiyoshi Nomura, piloting one of the planes, found the engine dead. The propeller stopped and his machine began to spin and fall.

Deciding to dash the plane at an enemy objective as a last service to his country, Sergeant Nomura endeavored to direct it at a military establishment below. But with the propeller stopped he found that the craft was out of control. Already it was as low as X X meters from the ground.

"What, I'm not even to have the last privilege of self-blasting?" He worked on the engine with a final burst of desperation. Probably his composure in the face of death touched the gods, for miraculously the engine began humming.

At this moment an enemy plane, observing the helpless state of the Nomura machine, dived to the attack. One of Nomura's comrades had been hovering above the apparently doomed plane and, when he saw that an enemy was about to take advantage of his comrade's state, he made for the cowardly foe with fury and subjected it to terrific fire. Receiving the full blast, the plane turned dizzily and dashed to the ground.

The unit to which Nomura belongs had suffered the loss of one plane after accounting for four of the enemy in an attack on Kweilin on July 24. Thus on this occasion it carried a wreath to honor the dead heroes and to avenge them over the same air in which they had met their deaths.

The commander of the unit on return to the base said:

"The enemy seem to have considerable fighting spirit, but they must be suffering either from ill-training or carelessness. It is most important in an air combat to discover the enemy first but the Americans we met today were unaware of what was going on below once their attention was directed to what's above. One of them even stumbled blindly into our midst. This plane I took from the rear at about 30 meters and gave it the works. At once it burst into flames and went down."

Kienow Blasted Again

Enemy plans to raid Japan Proper from the nearest advance base

(Continued on Page 2)

THAI VISITORS ARRIVE IN F.I.C. FROM JAPAN

Phairot, Prichanusat Laud Solid Determination Here To Destroy Enemy

Domei

SAIGON, August 21.—Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Thai Publicity Bureau, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, on their way back to Thailand after completing their tour of inspection of Japan, arrived here via air on Thursday afternoon.

Meeting reporters at the Continental Hotel this morning, the Thai visitors revealed Thai's publicity policy as follows:

"Seeing the true state of affairs in Japan, our belief that Japan indeed is the leader of East Asia has grown deeper. We also felt the solid national determination to carry through the war to destroy America and Britain. It goes without saying that Thailand's determination concerning the war is also as firm and unshakeable as that of Japan and that the people's trust in Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram is absolute.

"Thai information is divided into two; for home consumption and that sent against the enemy. Internal publicity has as its aim the bolstering of the people's fighting will, and publicity sent against the enemy is based on the unselfish righteousness that successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia is indeed the thing which will liberate the oppressed people of the world. It stresses completely Thai's determination to blast away the Anglo-American challenge.

"As methods of publicity, we have effected a general mobilization of all the publicity organs, such as the newspaper, magazines, and radio, and also making use of lectures and the movies. Besides these we are at the present considering the effective and great use of the drama, cooperating with the Academy of Arts. The Thai people are very fond of the drama so we expect that will bring great results.

"Concerning the rise in status of the Publicity Bureau to a Publicity Ministry, we, because of our positions can not say anything but even at the present the Chief of the Publicity Bureau is given the right to attend the cabinet meetings and is carrying out his duties completely.

"Anent the Yuvajon Movement due to the fact that movement is under the management of the War Ministry, the conduct of publicity is done in contact with the army. We regret very much that we were unable to meet Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia as he was coming this way when we were going.

"Thai has always had sympathy for India and has always supported the independence movement, so we will further support the independence movement now made more powerful with the arrival of Mr. Bose."

Kurihara Sees Turk Minister

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 20.—Japanese Ambassador Tadashi Kurihara to Turkey yesterday called on Turkish Foreign Minister Nauman Rifaat Menemencioglu at the latter's private residence and talked for more than an hour.

1 Sunk Instantaneously As Result of Torpedo Hit

FIERCE FIGHT WAGED

Japanese Seaplanes Rout Hostile Warships Bombarding Kulambangra Isle

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 21.—Our destroyer flotilla which had sallied forth into the area of Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons area which has been the scene of a fresh decisive battle since August 15 discovered an enemy fleet consisting of six cruisers and destroyers about to move northward at the entrance to Vella Bay at 11 p.m. on August 17. It immediately formed for attack and carried out a violent attack on the enemy fleet.

Our flotilla employed the tactics of reversing the course at full speed and rushing into a charge against the enemy column. When it came within sufficiently close range it discharged the first torpedo. The next moment the enemy made a turn quickly and receded, thus the prize ready at hand was missed.

Without stopping to recover its breath our flotilla discharged the second torpedo, which hit an enemy destroyer. There was a great explosion. The vessel sank instantaneously in a huge column of water.

Our flotilla then exchanged intense gun fire with the enemy, and it scored many hits on two enemy destroyers, which were damaged.

Later a fierce fight lasting for nearly an hour developed between our flotilla and the enemy in the dark night.

Presently our flotilla and the enemy lost touch with each other.

In this battle three small-sized vessels were lost by our side.

Seaplanes in Action

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, August 20.—Four enemy destroyers slipped into Vella Bay at midnight yesterday from an easterly direction and began to cannonade our positions on Vella Lavella and Kulambangra Islands, but our Imperial Navy seaplane units, patrolling and reconnoitering this area, immediately assaulted the enemy vessels in several waves with furious bombing and machine-gun fire and sent enemy destroyers fleeing in a southerly direction.

NORTH HOPEH REDS DEALT HEAVY BLOW

Results of Mopping-Up Operations Given

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON EASTERN MENGCHIANG FRONT, August 21.—One hundred forty enemy barracks and 10 hand grenade plants were among the enemy establishments destroyed by the local Japanese Forces up till August 18 since the start of their mopping-up operations against the North Hopeh Communists. The composite results gained up till August 18 were as follows:

Number of engagements	7
No. of enemy fought against	630
Barracks destroyed	140
Depots for food and other materials destroyed	5
Hand grenade manufacturing plants destroyed	10
Bodies left on the field	25
Prisoners	5

Captured: 3 rifles, 60 rounds of rifle ammunition, 127 hand grenades, 34 mines, wireless telephones, telephone wires, clothing, and much food.

China Bans Enemy Songs

Domei

NANKING, August 21.—The Ministry of Publicity of the National Government of China in its ordinance promulgated and enforced today prohibited every kind of Anglo-American jazz songs and all other songs of frivolous nature.

PACIFIC ALSO TOPIC OF QUEBEC PARLEY

Asia War Situation Not Slighted—Believed to Be Important Subject of Talks

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Though it is certain that stress in the Quebec Conference is being laid on discussing measures to deal with the situation in Europe, it does not mean that the Pacific war is being slighted, reports reaching here from anti-Axis quarters declare emphatically. This may be a move to seal beforehand the storm of denunciation similar to the one awakened by the Casablanca conference's Europe First Principle and to keep Australia and Chungking satisfied, but it is notable that the press and even the leaders attending the conference are talking on the Pacific war.

For example, Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information declared on Thursday:

"The war in Europe and the war in the Pacific after all make up one war. For example, even should the European war end Britain would concentrate all its power on the Pacific war. Not many reports are available concerning the Quebec conference, but true reports will be shown concretely through developments in the war.

Bombing Is Aim

"Our aim lies in holding to the operations of bombing the enemy's mainland and reducing it to ashes. We will use this method ruthlessly to destroy the enemy. When the war against Germany is over, the British Empire will concentrate its entire strength for the war against Japan. That is the time when Japan and Germany will learn what was decided at the Quebec conference."

Concerning the Quebec conference, the Times, correspondent reports: "It is certain that one of the important topics discussed at the Quebec conference is how to intensify the war against Japan. America's determination to prevent any delay in the war against Japan is as strong as ever, and Britain too has declared its earnestness in carrying on actively the war against Japan. It goes without saying that Australia, India and Chungking place the utmost stress on the fight against Japan. How the situation in the Solomons will turn will decide the fate of Australia, and the fighting on the Indo-Burmese border will likewise settle India's future."

British Mission to U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—A British mission composed of representatives of the British land, sea and air forces has reached Washington and started deliberations over joint operations against Japan, the British Information Ministry announced yesterday, according to a Washington report.

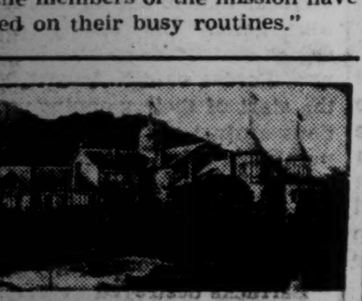
The British Information Ministry disclosed the purposes of the military mission to America as follows:

"A British military mission went to the United States to confer on various problems concerning strategy, munitions, transportation, communications and other problems pertaining to operations against Japan.

"The British Government has dispatched this mission in accordance with the promise made by Prime Minister Churchill on June 30 to the effect Britain will further intensify her military pressure on Japan even after the termination of the European war by marshalling all the military resources at her disposal for the fighting arena in the Pacific.

"The mission will tour America and inspect various military installations, and thence proceed to the foremost fighting front in the Pacific to inspect the anti-Japanese operations there.

"Immediately upon reaching America, the members of the mission have started on their busy routines."



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FILIPINO VIGNETTES (IV)

By YUTAKA SHUDO

Through thick jungles like the one shown in the picture above where grow trees 100 feet in circumference and vines thick and thin twining themselves around the trunks of giant trees like a huge, thick network, swept the intrepid Japanese Forces to rout the Americans out of Bataan in the short period of but a week in the course of their campaign in the Philippines.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

(Yutaka Shudo, chief of the Photographic Department of the Nippon Times, was dispatched to the Philippines recently where he spent several months living among the people, studying their customs and photographing various aspects of their life.)

It is impossible to form a true picture of the Bataan jungle by just passing over the automobile road which extends for 30 kilometers between Balanga and Bagac. This is the only road across Bataan, and although a short one takes a good hour and a half to travel over by truck. There are only a few steep grades, but the road is extremely rough. With rocks the size of a man's fist scattered abundantly all the way. It is therefore by no means easy to travel it.

Such a bad automobile road is not often seen in the Philippine Islands. However, for a country that witnessed only a year ago one of the fiercest battles of the war, the existence of even such a road must be considered a piece of good luck.

The bit of jungle that can be seen as one travels along the road is so formidable that the most primitive forest in Japan is nothing in comparison. It is no doubt due to the perfect conditions of climate, temperature and humidity that the growth of plant life, whether of trees or of grass, takes place with such surprising rapidity and reckless abandon. There are numerous trees measuring 50 feet in circumference, and even 100 feet. And around the base of these trees other small trees, shrubs and wild grass grow so thick and tangled that they form veritable huddles of scrimmage. Added to this confusion, thick clusters of vines sprawl carelessly over everything, and these vines are beyond the ordinary run of vines in size. I have no propensity towards exaggeration, but vines of the thickness of a telegraph pole are by no means rare in this jungle. These vines, thick and thin together, twine themselves around the trunks of giant trees like a huge, thick network. Some tree trunks are so completely covered by vines that it is impossible to uncover them.

Another plant growth about which it is impossible to do anything is the bamboo. Bamboo is found not only in Bataan but all over the island. Giant bamboo 6 or 7 inches in diameter grow as thick as pampas grass. Moreover from each knot, from the ground up, numerous branches 2 or 3 meters in length, and with sharp needles, shoot out in all directions. These branches intertwine among themselves so thickly that they are as effective as a barbed-wire fence. To attempt an entry into such a thicket would be like rushing into a mass of barbed-wire. Ordinarily it is absolutely impossible to penetrate such bamboo growths.

Nevertheless, the Imperial Forces have fought in this area. They have braved the natural obstructions and the fierce enemy fire, have fought against jungle fever and the scorching heat, and within a week since the start of the general offensive captured the enemy positions. With "permanent" positions constructed in the jungle, with all kinds of modern war equipment, with more than a sufficient number of troops and piles of ammunition and foodstuffs, the lack of pluck on the part of the enemy, who raised the white flag of surrender within a week of fighting, is something that renders one speechless with disgust.

SERVICES OF HUBE ON SICILY PRAISED

General Was Always at the Front Where He Was Comfortable Like a Fish in Water

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 19.—In an article in the Thursday edition of the "Zwoelf Uhr Blatt' a German war correspondent praises the services rendered by the commanding general of the German troops in Sicily, Tank-General Haus Hube, who organized the successful resistance of the Axis troops and carried out the scheduled return transport of the Sicilian fighters to the Italian mainland.

Disclosing that General Hube was always restless when his duties kept him at his headquarters, the correspondent writes that the General needed the front like a fish needs water, for it was his element. He was on the front as often as he could get away from the pressing duties at his headquarters and had discussions with his divisional and regimental commanders which led to the successful return transport of the Axis troops to the Italian mainland. The General remained with his troops on the island even as these diminished from divisions to battallions and then to companies during the transfer.

The correspondent concludes that the General who left Sicily on the last ferry has become a symbol of the Sicilian defense. After leading his troops on to many a defense victory during five weeks of violent fighting on the island, he then brought them safely back to the mainland and with all their weapons in order to carry on the battle from there.

Extensive Destruction Told

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, August 19.—The extensive destruction of military installations in Sicily by the German troops, meanwhile safely withdrawn to the South of Italy, is reported by the special correspondent in Sicily of the "Yorkshire Post." He writes that every advance of the anti-Axis Forces had met with very strong enemy resistance. It had, however, been considerably hindered by extensive destructions caused by the German troops.

The Germans had carried out the destruction of important military installations very cleverly and in a great style. The mountainous terrain had proved to be of advantage to them. The anti-Axis troops, therefore, were only able to advance very slowly and had to rely almost exclusively on infantry. Anyone seeing these destroyed districts must gain the impression as though Mount Etna had just had an eruption.

Many Collegians Join U.S. Army Now Fighting in New Georgia Isle

Before Being Taken Prisoners by Japanese in Munda, Student-Volunteers Showed Valiant Spirit And Fought to Last Man

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The deadly struggles in the Munda area, New Georgia, are daily becoming intensified in severity and cruelty. Since their counter-offensives in the Guadalcanal Island, the fighting spirit of the Americans has been greatly bolstered and their tenacity and resoluteness increased. The fact that they meet death valiantly with the shouted words, "We won't surrender," manifests their determination to fight till death and attests to their regenerated morale.

It was revealed by some of the prisoners that most of their units were made up of student-volunteers. Now what great motive has stirred these youths to harbor such a fierce fighting spirit? "Revenge the Hawaii debacle," and "Remember Pearl Harbor"—these few but significant words were sufficient to fan to a white heat the revengeful spirit of the youths. Armed with hand grenades and automatic rifles, and guarded by tanks, heavy machine-guns and aircraft, they are now marching forth in defiance of death.

The youths of America, including the students, are united as one fighting body in their grim counter-offensives against Japan, especially in the foremost front of New Guinea. While in Japan the students, instilled with the burning spirit bequeathed to them by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the 2,000 heroes of Attu, are offering their services to the Air Force, on the other side of the Pacific American students are vindicating their courage as Americans by giving up their studies for the cause of their country.

No doubt it is too early to conclude that America is resorting to the desperate measure of recruiting students, as the country still has a sufficient margin of manpower. We must not slight the intrepidity and fearlessness of the American youths, who have been thirsting for revenge of the Hawaii debacle and volunteering for service on the foremost front. The students of Japan should stand firm and strong with the iron determination to crush every single American soldier, whose brutality and inhumanity are no less than those of wild animals.

The thickly-wooded jungles of Munda have been transformed into an arena of battle, visited daily by a squall which converts the entire area into a swamp. Soldiers must wage battle submerged to their knees in the muddy marshes. Everyone, from officer to men, suffers from skin disease. Tree-roots sprawl over the ground like the tentacles of octopuses, and the interior is as dark as at the time of the solar eclipse, the thick foliage thwarting the penetration of sunlight. The men must crawl and grope their way. However, in spite of all these obstacles and hardships, enemy soldiers are pushing their investigations of jungle warfare, and their attitude toward such investigations is far more serious and intensified than at the time of the battles in Guadalcanal Island.

The students of Japan must realize in full the enemy's designs against Japan, and must train in the technique of jungle warfare by availing themselves of the mountains and forests in Japan.

America is fully determined to pursue its counter-offensive in the South Pacific area, sparing no sacrifice of men or materials. Their sinister maneuvers are being repulsed one after another by the Japanese soldiers, but their fighting spirit is not yet crushed and their forces are increasing like the surging waves of the ocean. Japan should not rest until the last enemy is crushed. Then, and only then, will Japan emerge victorious in the current war and America withdraw its forces from the South Pacific.

Who but Japanese students can counter the vast numbers of American student-fighters? Youths and students of Japan, rout the enemy in New Guinea and in the wide expanse of the Solomons area! On your shoulders rests the sacred mission of fighting the Americans and of finally bringing them to their knees.

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FREEDOM OF BURMA GIVEN MUCH IMPORT

Held Very Significant by Swedish Paper—Anti-Axis Warned Against Underestimation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—Attaching much significance to the independence of Burma and its immediate declaration of war on the United States and Britain, the Dagsposten here warned that although this may have failed to attract too much attention here due to the outbreak of a series of occurrences of vital importance in Europe, if the nations of Western Europe do not take account of this development in East Asia, it will be a most misleading step.

The Dagsposten set forth its opinion on this matter in its columns today in the following vein:

"If the nations of Western Europe take no account of the independence of Burma and its declaration of war on the United States and Britain, as a result of the influence of Anglo-American propaganda, nothing will be more misleading than this. Burma has its traditional culture and history of independence and its people numbering more than 15,000,000 are leading an orderly, prosperous life. Burma stands on a higher level than India, which ruled Burma from 1886 to 1937. In this respect alone, we should not under-estimate the status of this tropical country.

"Since long before the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Head of State Ba Maw and many other patriotic leaders of that country have been seeking Japan's support for the sake of Burma's progress. If the United States and Britain delay their positive military operations in East Asia by one or two years, they will surely meet with the stubborn resistance of East Asiatic peoples numbering several hundred millions."

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO

Citations Are Issued Cavalry Unit, Officer

(Continued From Page 1)

River, in a great encounter at the time of the Japanese spring offensive unfolded over a wide area late last February. The Japanese unit launched a furious offensive against the numerous pillboxes on February 21.

At the height of the battle on February 24 General Wang with his picked troops numbering about 1,500 deserted his headquarters at Paitzuchiao, 20 kilometers south of Mienyang. He and his troops, however, found it impossible to break through an iron ring formed by the Japanese attacking units. Thereupon General Wang changed into plain clothes and bidding farewell to his family mounted a horse and left Fengkow under cover of the night. Learning this, the Ota Cavalry Squadron made a hot chase after the defeated Chungking general and discovered the solitary rider on the embankment of a river near Liuchiaowan, two kilometers northeast of Liuchiahsiu, and captured him on the evening of February 25.

Five Enemy Planes Downed at Kweilin

(Continued From Page 1)

of the United States air forces in Kienow, Fukien Province, were again nipped in the bud by the three devastating raids staged by the Imperial Army Air Units on August 10, 14 and 19, it was reported from an undisclosed base in China on Friday, according to the Mainichi.

Surmising that the enemy forces are nearing completion in their repair work of Kienow airfield that was rendered completely useless by the smashing raids by the Japanese air arm conducted during the latter part of last month, Japanese Air Units cleverly launched their timely assault, and again demolished the half-repaired runway and other airfield installations.

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MANPOWER DEARTH SEVERE IN AMERICA

Many Untrained Fliers Being Sent to Front After Brief Flying Courses

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

Confronted with a dire shortage of manpower America is resorting to the desperate measure of requisitioning the services of married women. While bombastically vaunting numerical superiority in the Southwest Pacific operations, it is finding it impossible to fill up the fast depleting ranks as numberless fliers daily become preys to Japanese bombs. In sheer need of more fliers, America is conducting short and speedy training courses, thus sending out to the front unqualified fighters, while on the home-front wartime productivity has been greatly lowered due to the replacement of men workers by women.

Regarding the actual internal conditions of the United States, Commander X X revealed the following:

Shortage of Fliers

"In view of the fact that countless American planes are daily engaged in aerial combats, only to be shot down mercilessly by Japanese planes, it goes without saying that America is finding itself in a serious predicament due to shortage of fliers. By resorting to its material wealth America may be able to produce more planes, but as to fliers, it can do nothing to keep up their quality. In some cases, student fliers are dispatched on their respective duties after only 200 hours of training, attesting to the inevitable deterioration of the quality of fliers. Aside from a bare acquaintance with the planes they are flying, the boys are almost totally ignorant of aviation technique.

"In a frantic effort to produce competent fliers, even prior to the commencement of the current war aeronautics was made a part of every high school curriculum, five hours a week being set aside to instil the necessary knowledge into the students. They were supposed to complete the course in two years. It has recently been reported that some 2,000,000 students are expected to finish within this year.

"America has some 100,000 fliers who are engaged in the defense of coastal lines, of whom 40,000 are civilian aviators placed under the direct guidance of the military. Every state has its own air corps which is responsible for reconnoitering areas within 60 knots from the shore-line as well as for transportation within the state, thus mitigating the wartime shortage of manpower.

"The shortage of hands in the industrial field is troubling American authorities. Both America and Britain have already mobilized all available manpower. Britain recently decided to mobilize women between the ages of 47 and 50, to be effective from September, while up to the present day America has mobilized some 3,500,000 women to work in munition factories. Still short of hands, America will have to resort to compulsory mobilization of married women who are thought to number 22,000,000, of whom 4,000,000 are below 45 years of age and childless, 4,500,000 have children, and the rest are over 45.

Are Mobilizing Women

"In actually mobilizing these women, the fact that most of them live in the suburbs and away from central parts of towns and cities must be taken into consideration. The Government will also find difficulty in mobilizing some of the women. Aside from this difficulty, America has already found out that the labor capacity of women cannot compete with that of men. Twenty-one percent of the workers in the Oregon shipbuilding yard are said to be women, but they can be used only in such simple work as welding.

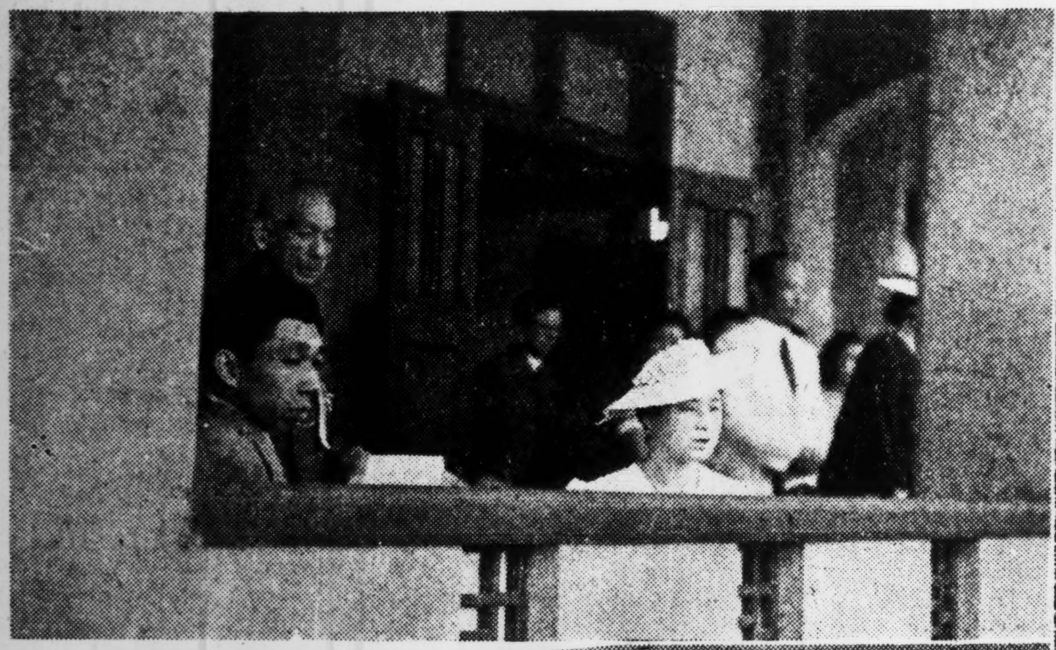
"Australia has recently decided to compulsorily mobilize unmarried women and widows between the ages of 18 and 35 who are not yet engaged in any occupation. At present some 25 per cent, that is 130,000, of the workers in munition factories are women, while those who have been drafted for military service are employed in driving automobiles, reading cryptographs, handling airplane locaters and such similar work. The Australian Government planned to mobilize 200,000 women by the end of last year, but failed to put the plan into practice.

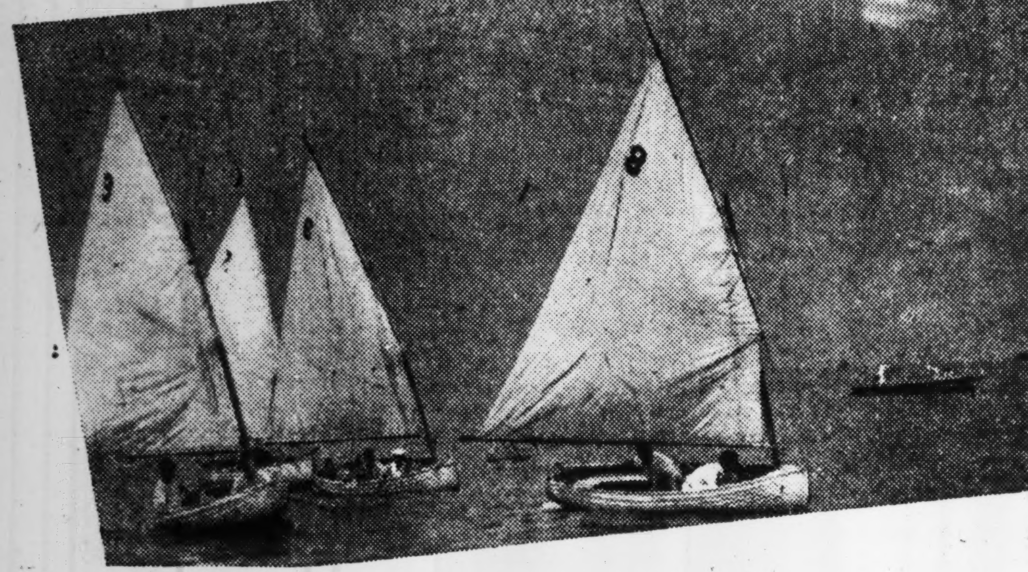
"Undoubtedly the anti-Axis camp is suffering from an acute shortage of hands. However, we must not slight the enemy fighting power, as it is quite clear that they will contrive by every available means to surmount all obstacles, and overcome all difficulties. Japan must be fully prepared at all times."

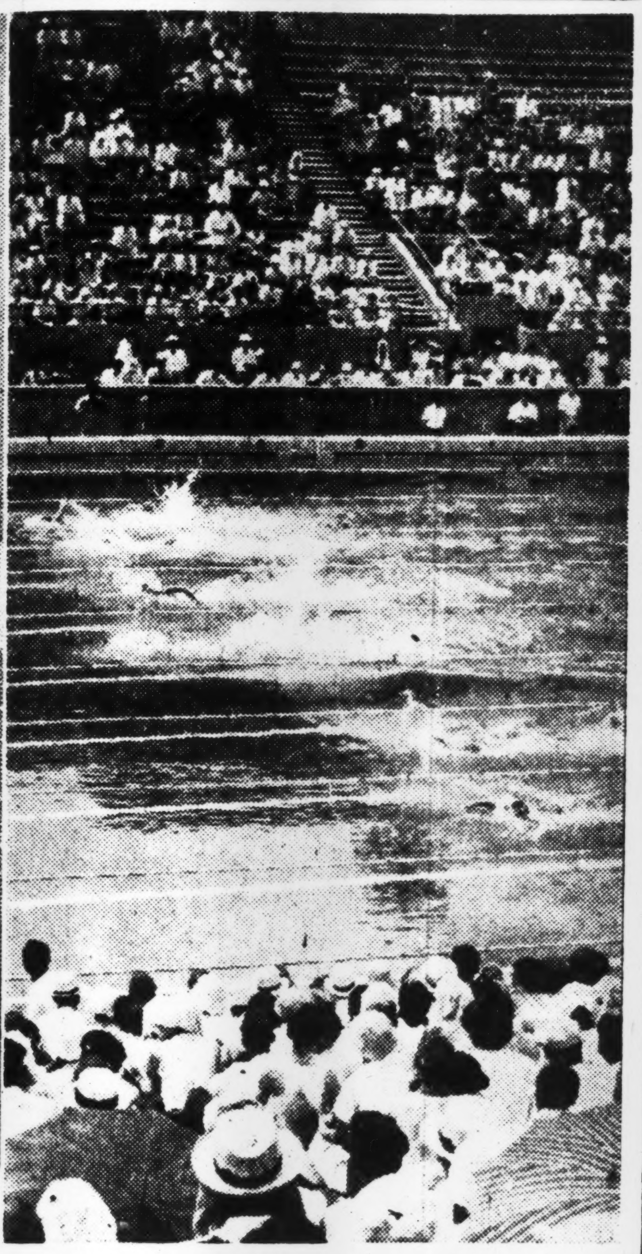
Japan Shipbuilding Formed

The Japan Shipbuilding Company was founded Saturday with a capitalization of ¥30,000,000. Soji Yamamoto and Shiro Chiba were elected president and vice-president respectively of the new concern.

Meiji Shrine Sportfest Staged







The first of the two-day summer games of the 14th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet was held on Saturday participated in by representatives of the youth corps, schools, industrial workers and clubs from different prefectures of the country as well as from Manchoukuo with the purpose of competing in the promotion of physique.

Upper Left: His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, Patron of the Meet, and H.I.H. Princess Takamatsu observing the games.

Lower Left: Yachting races conducted at Yokohama.
(Photo passed by the Navy Ministry)

Right: A thrilling moment seen at the Meiji Shrine pool.

Degraded Morale of Enemy Troops Is Revealed in Diary of Officer

American Torpedo-Boat Looks More Like Pleasure Craft Than Warship; Soldiers Can't Fight, Airmen Can't Fly, Writes Aussie Officer

Editor's Note: Following is the second and final instalment of the article describing the internal distress in Australia as revealed in a diary picked up by the Japanese Forces in New Guinea. The first instalment appeared on Wednesday.

The following is from the diary of Sub-Lieutenant Hamilton, which clearly reveals the degraded morale of the Australian Forces:

"That night we wrote letters to our families, and with the break of dawn I boarded a yacht which had previously been owned by the Governor-General of Papua. It was 100 feet long and of 150 tons and carried a crew of 22, of whom 17 were Papuans. It was always kept spick and span, just like one of our naval vessels.

"The yacht had just slid past Magnetic Island when one of the motors developed trouble, and we had to return to Townsville to have it repaired. At 6 p.m. the repairs were made and we again set off, with a crew of 6 men including the captain and the first engineer. When we passed Magnetic Island, again something went wrong with the motor and the yacht had to put in at a nearby harbor. While we were sailing I could not help thinking of my family and their welfare. In port, I called on a friend but found he was off on a trip and would not return for a week or so. I also met many Americans who were of a superior class and better disciplined than those stationed in Townsville. Some American parachute units were also stationed there. It was a small port but most conveniently built for utilization as a base for hydroplanes and torpedo-boats. I saw numerous American planes and torpedo-boats massed there.

Soldiers Can't Fight

"How ridiculous it is to see navy men who do not navigate, soldiers who do not fight, and airmen who do not fly. In most cases they are just cowards who do not have the courage to take part in actual fighting. And yet they have the presumption to appear in uniform! The sailors in the port work on an eight-hour schedule, with Saturday half-day and Sunday off. I found it impossible to have the yacht repaired immediately due to the limited working hours. These men take things so easy that for them the war is just heaven.

"On XX day I was taken through an American torpedo-boat and could only marvel at the gorgeous furnishings and the comfortable cabins. That night I boarded another American torpedo-boat and participated in a four-hour maneuver. The boat was commanded by a young American sub-lieutenant who was most friendly and congenial. It was so superbly and luxuriously equipped that it looked more like a pleasure-boat than one for fighting and killing. The boat was of 50 tons and had a speed of 50 knots.

"On XX day our yacht left for Port Moresby, but again due to engine trouble we had to return to port. Another ten days would be required to have it properly repaired. Hoping to see my brother, who was to be installed in the Air Unit there, I visited the Officers' Club only to find that he had not yet arrived. At the Club I met some of the crew from the Australian destroyer 'Steward.' We had a drink together and I found them most entertaining and a happy-go-lucky crowd. Somehow they seemed to have a groundless prejudice against the Army forces.

"On XX day I received a telephone message to prepare to leave by plane. I was perplexed, as I did not know how I should prepare myself to go into the jungles. It was my birthday, but I was so preoccupied with worries over my wireless apparatus that I forgot to mention it to any of my comrades. Last year I celebrated my birthday in the mountains of New Britain. I remember that I was still feeling weak from a fever, but nevertheless I marched on with a heavy pack, while one foot pained from a huge boil.

"The mosquitoes are numerous and annoying. The Papuans are all obedient and meek due to the missionary influence. We have employed four Papuans, of whom three came to Buna from Rabaul in the wake of the Japanese Forces. Fighting troublesome mosquitoes, I dispatched messages by wireless. I have found out that the natives are liars and therefore of not much use.

Navigates Sepik River

"On X X night we navigated the Sepik River, which is from 200 to 400 feet wide, by canoe, paddling in turns until 5 the next morning. I am under the command of General Douglas MacArthur as a member of a raiding party. While paddling upstream we met a member of a Catholic church, and that night we were accorded shelter at the church together with a German Catholic missionary who had arrived from a jungle area. I do not care for church folks as one can never trust them. These gave us valuable information but I know they would do the same for the enemy.

"On XX day we were able to employ some 200 native coolies to carry our loads through a muddy area covered with sago groves. During our march no enemy planes came into sight thanks to the cloudy weather. At a certain village we met with open hostility, and some of our coolies deserted us. By threatening the remainder with pointed swords we continued our march. At last I was able to get a report from Port Moresby through my portable receiver. We met a wild-looking Kanaka who menaced us with six spears in his left hand and one in his right, and who yelled violently. At night the Kanakas, armed with spears and torches, roamed about threateningly.

"The next morning we started off at 10 and reached a certain village at 12. Being a gold producing district, there were many houses which had formerly been occupied by government officials and mine workers. The climate was tolerable and the mosquitoes few. The villagers were in need of salt, so with the help of the natives the missionaries were able to get some 60 pounds daily by pouring sea water into drums and letting it evaporate.

Kanakas Won't Help

"The Kanakas in the vicinity would not cooperate with us, so no broadcasts were made in the local dialect, although the wireless was all set. I sighted numerous planes some distance off, when some twelve beams from searchlights became visible. The Kanakas were most frightened by the planes and fled into the jungle, thus preventing our further march. We told the natives concocted tales to try to stir up antagonism against the Japanese, but they always deceived us by their clever lies.

"I could not work on my wireless as I had planned, being incessantly disturbed by the coolies who never ceased in the tremendous noises they made outside. We found it difficult to employ native coolies because most of them were cooperating with the Japanese Forces. On climbing a nearby mountain we saw a Japanese boat navigating neighboring waters.

"Today we dispatched some native policemen into the jungle to find a suitable spot in which to pitch our tents. The natives in the place were quiet and obedient, and unarmed, unlike those living along the Sepik River. The people along the Sepik River have a custom by which they must kill a few men before they are fully qualified as men. It is therefore not unseldom that a boy of seven or eight kills his little brother to evince his valor.

"We moved into the jungle and there made comfortable living quarters by making cots, tables, chairs and so on. I contrived to lay an antenna from tree to tree and it worked wonderfully well.

"Today, after an interval of four weeks, I saw some planes winging overhead. Our cargo was unloaded on a nearby shore, and with some difficulty I was able to dispatch a wireless message to Port Moresby reporting its arrival. Our planes could be seen raiding the enemy position twice today. At night I looked for the enemy position but no light was visible.

"Two ships anchored today. While we were planning to move our quarters nearer to the enemy position, we were informed that some of the villagers were coming to kill us and that we should immediately flee. We were also told that two days ago a missionary had been captured by the Japanese Forces, and that the Japanese would find us very easily.

"The villagers persistently urged us to move somewhere else, even threatening us with their swords. We thought it advisable to move, because we learned that the Japanese Forces were advancing. Two or three Kanakas came with us, but they had no intention of carrying our loads. Being utterly frightened by the news that the Japanese Forces were pressing upon us from all sides, they seemed unable to decide whether they should cooperate with us, or with the Japanese, or with both. We had to decide quickly which path should be taken, the main one or the one through the jungles. By this time the Japanese were apparently searching for us through the jungles with the cooperation of some hundreds of natives. After some deliberation we decided on the main path, before we should be discovered by the Japanese.

MEIJI SHRINE MEET OPENED SATURDAY

Prince and Princess Takamatsu Honor Swimming Events in Tokyo

The opening ceremonies for the summer games of the 14th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet were held at 9:30 a.m. Saturday at the Meiji Shrine pool and at the Yokohama Marine Institute thus starting underway the two-day athletic meet.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, Patron of the meet, and Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamatsu arrived at the Shrine pool at 1:25 p.m. and witnessed the swimming events with keen interest.

More than 500 officials and swimming and marine sport representatives gathered at the Harajuku entrance of Meiji Shrine at 8 a.m. and marched into the Shrine grounds led by Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister and chairman of the meet, to offer profound worship. Officials and athlete representatives entered the Inner Sanctuary and reported the beginning of the summer games.

Following that they marched into grounds of the Meiji Shrine pool led by the Imperial banner held aloft by Takakore Umeda of the Shitaya Reservists' Association. From 9:30 a.m. the opening ceremonies were held for the summer games, at both the Meiji Shrine pool and the Yokohama Marine Institute.

At the Meiji Shrine pool the raising of the national flag was followed by the welcoming of the Imperial banner and then by national group rites. Welfare Minister Dr. Koizumi made the opening address to which an athlete representative, Swimmer Tomikatsu Amano of Nippon University, responded with a pledge. Meiji Jingu talismen were given the athletes, the "Song of the Games" was sung, and the ceremonies were closed with the Imperial banner being carried out.

At the Yokohama Marine Institute also, opening ceremonies were held with more than 500 marine sport athletes and officials attending.

At the Meiji Shrine pool the swimming meet started at 10:30 a.m. with heats for the 200 meter underwater hauling event for interprefectural young boys.

The marine events began at the Yokohama Marine Institute at 10 a.m. with the Yokohama Sea Scouts going into various maneuvers.

German Craft Bomb Bizerta; 11 Vessels Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

mechanized forces on the Eastern front. The longer the battle drags on, however, the more losses do the Soviets suffer.

"For example, the Red Army lost a total of 486 tanks on Thursday alone. This shows the fact that the Soviets are striving more to increase the quantity of their mechanized forces than to improve the quality.

"The losses suffered by the Red Army prior to the commencement of the summer offensive on July 5 are estimated at 1,250,000 men, 14,500 tanks and 5,000 guns. When the losses in the Soviet offensive in February and March are included, the enemy losses suffered at the Orel bridgehead alone amount to 1,061 tanks, 485 guns, 150,000 dead and 10,594 prisoners.

Luftwaffe Results Given

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—The war results scored by the German air forces on the Eastern Front were reported as follows by Major Arthur Freitag, DNB war correspondent attached to the air forces:

1. German air forces downed 103 Soviet planes in aerial encounters on July 18. Of this number, 66 were downed on the Mius and Bielgorod fronts, 16 in the central sector and 21 along the northern coastal waters. The German losses were seven planes. German A-A guns [illegible] down five and Finnish fight[illegible] to Soviet planes.

2. Strong formations of [illegible] air units, comprised of bo[illegible] stukas and anti-tank planes, [illegible]borating with Rumanian [illegible] units attacked Soviet tank [illegible] along the central regions of th[illegible] Donetz River and near Bielgorod. [illegible] formations destroyed 19 heav[illegible] artillery pieces, anti-tank [illegible] smashed Soviet railways and [illegible] freight cars.

3. On the coast of the nor[illegible] waters, German speed fighters attacked a Soviet transport fleet, [illegible]ing four merchantships and in[illegible]ing heavy damage on one.

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Thailand: Bangkok.
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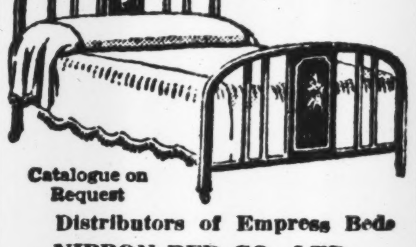

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P.I. PUSHING PLANS TO ATTAIN FREEDOM

Independence Preparatory Committees Set Up in All Parts of Islands

Domei

MANILA, August 20.—With Jose P. Laurel the Chairman, as the center, the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee is pushing preparations for the independence of the islands.

The Interior Department of the Executive Commission, responding to the Committee, has decided to set up Independence Preparatory Committees in all parts of the islands.

Such committees already were established in Bulacan and Central Luzon on August 3.

The committees which are going to be formed all over the islands will be headed by governors of States and mayors.

The functions of the Committee will be:

1. To get the conception of independence to take firm hold of the people through movements to unify the people, maintain peace and order, promote economic self-sufficiency, and establish the structure.

2. To inquire into accurate facts which are vital to the healthy development of the new Philippine Islands and promote the penetration of sound ideas among the people.

The committees will organize themselves into central bodies for local activities and while maintaining close touch with the branches of the Kalibapi will prepare the islands for the independence, which is ahead of them.

Laurel Asks Assistance

Domei

MANILA, August 20.—Chairman Jose P. Laurel of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence has sent instructions to all provincial governors and city mayors to organize independence committees which will help prepare the people for the grave responsibility of independent existence, it is learned.

He said that members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence who are now framing the basic law of future Philippine are urged "to give the country the best organic law that the human mind can conceive, but to insure success, it is equally important that the people be prepared to do their part unselfishly and unreservedly in building up a new Philippines."

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 6)

Frontier Province, a predominantly Moslem province, was going to give solid support to the coming campaign.

Plan Announced

After much searching of heart, on February 27, the Mahatma announced his plan of campaign. The next few moves taken by him will stand out for all time as some of the most brilliant achievements of his leadership and they reveal the height to which his statesmanship can ascend in times of crises. Writing in Young India on February 27, 1930, he said:

"This time on my arrest, there is to be no mute passive non-violence, but non-violence of the most active type should be set in motion so that not a single believer in non-violence as an article of faith for the purpose of achieving India's goal, should find himself free or alive at the end of the effort. . . . So far as I am concerned, my intention is to start the movement only through the inmates of the Ashrama (meaning—his own Ashrama) and those who have submitted to its discipline and assimilated the spirit of its methods."

Referring to the possibility of a suspension of civil disobedience in the event of an outbreak of violence, as in 1922, the Mahatma wrote: "Whilst, therefore, every effort imaginable and possible should be made to restrain the forces of violence, civil disobedience once begun this time cannot be stopped and must not be stopped so long as there is a single civil resister left free or alive." The last statement helped to reassure all those people who had taken strong exception to the Bardoli retreat in 1922 following the manifestation of mob violence at Chauri-Chaura.

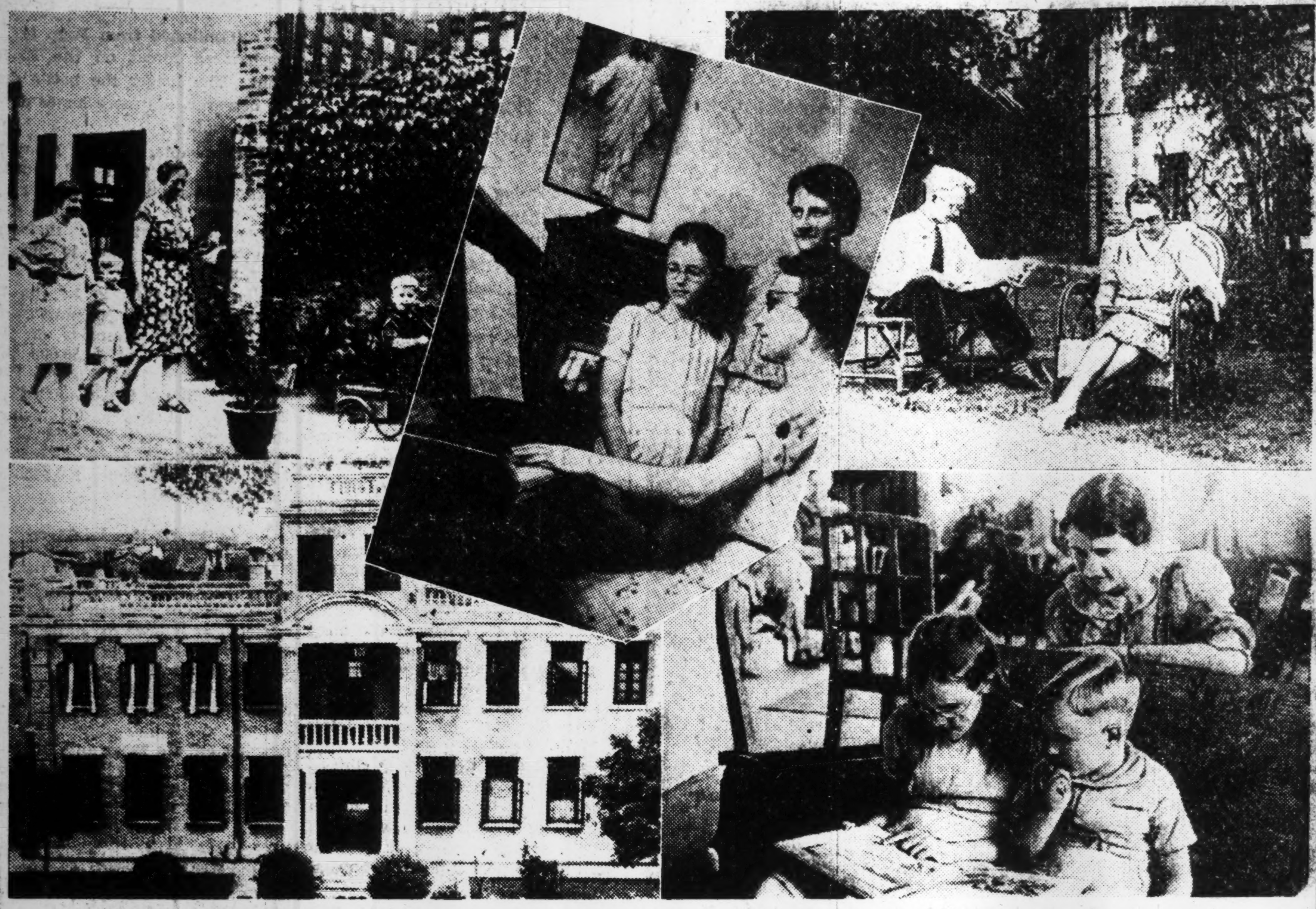
To Defy Salt Law

The Mahatma further announced his intention of defying the Salt Law along with seventy-eight of his chosen followers—the members of his Ashrama. He would commence a march from Ahmedabad to the sea-coast—his pilgrimage to the sea on March 12 and after arriving there, would launch the civil-disobedience campaign. That would be the signal for the whole country to take up the movement. The Mahatma decided to start this particular campaign, because it would appeal to the country as a whole, and especially to the poor. From time immemorial the people had been accustomed to manufacture salt from sea-water or from the soil. That right had been taken away from the people by the British Government.

Now the Salt Law as administered is doubly iniquitous. It prohibits people from utilizing the salt which has been given by nature and forces them to import it from abroad. Moreover, the imposition of the Salt Tax serves to enhance the price of the salt which even the poorest of the poor has to buy. Explaining this point to the Viceroy in a letter dated March 2, he wrote:

"If you cannot see your way to deal with these evils and my letter makes no appeal to your heart, then on the twelfth day of this month I shall proceed with such co-workers of the Ashrama as I can take, to disregard the provisions of the Salt Laws. I regard this (Salt) Tax to be the most iniquitous of all from the poor man's standpoint. As the independence movement is essentially for the poorest in the land, the beginning will be made with this evil. The wonder is that we have submitted to the cruel (salt) monopoly for so long."

The Peace of an Internment Camp



Seclusion and peace mark this camp for civilian internees at Canton whose inmates from old men and women to children carry on as though in times of peace. This is testified to by the above pictures depicting various aspects of life in the camp. Picture on top left shows two women internees with their children enjoying a leisurely stroll while the one on left bottom is that of the spacious and modern building that forms the camp. Sunday services are not missed as can be seen from the center picture showing a group of ladies singing hymns under the watchful eyes of Jesus Christ. At top right are a couple doing some reading beneath the cool shade of trees and at right bottom two children going through their daily lessons.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

MALAIS TO IMPORT TURTLE EGGS SOON

Trengganu State With Inexhaustible Supply Sending Product to Meet Demand

Syonan Sinbun

KUALA TRENGGANU.—Tasty turtle eggs will soon appear on the daily menu all over Malai when preparations are completed to export turtle eggs from Trengganu State as a substitute for hen's eggs to meet part of the growing demand for eggs.

An inexhaustible supply of turtle eggs is obtainable along the coast of Trengganu and its surrounding islands including Redang Island. The State is famous as a turtle breeding center all the year round and exports more than 50 tons of terrapin monthly besides more than 10,000 piculs of dried fish and Tsukudani, or preserved food boiled down in soy, made from its rich haul of fish.

The demand for turtle egg is soon expected to grow for, in addition to its nutritive value, it has a delicious flavor. Moreover, it is cheaper than hen's eggs and easy to transport for its shell is not easily broken.

To Boost Supplies

For the attainment of self-sufficiency in daily necessities in Malai the Material Utilization Committee of the Japanese Military Administration here has decided to study ways and means for increasing the production of daily necessities by utilizing local products available.

As an initial step, the Committee has taken up 12 articles as objects of study including soap, rubber shoes, shoe polish, matches, paper, writing ink, printing ink and liquid paste.

Products Exhibition

The Second Tropical Products Exhibition is scheduled to be held in Shonan during the middle of December this year and not in November as previously reported.

S.M.C. Reaches Accord With Owners Of Factories to Set Up Hospital

Project Is First of Its Kind in Shanghai; Former Building of Public Works Department Selected As Site by Industrial Hygiene Section

Shanghai Times

Plans for the opening of a hospital for Shanghai's factory workers are now being pushed with added fervor by the Shanghai Municipal Council, following a complete understanding on the project reached recently between factory owners and the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Industrial and Social Division of the S.M.C.

As a result of lengthy negotiations, during which representatives of the Industrial Hygiene Section brought home to the factory owners the advantages of opening a hospital for workers, which would eventually benefit the factory owners in the decrease in absence from factories due to illness, factory owners finally agreed to finance the hospital for workers—the first of its kind to be opened in Shanghai.

Effective from July 1, factory owners have been paying a fixed sum a month to the hospital fund for every worker employed by them.

Pointing out that the increased cost of medicines necessitated an increase in the monthly fee, in order to maintain the budget of the three industrial clinics, Dr. John Yui of the Industrial Hygiene Section of the S.M.C. stated that "the increased fee will enable the clinics to continue functioning without being oppressed by financial problems."

Plans for the hospital for workers were outlined to factory owners by the Industrial Hygiene Section. The executive committee of the factory owners, comprising 21 men, under the guidance of the S.M.C. all manifested their willingness to cooperate and assist the project by raising the required money.

Revealing that there are at present about 4,000 workers registered with the industrial clinics, which at present function under a unified administration following their amalgamation in June, Dr. Yui, commenting on the financial status of the clinics, said that "while in the past months $8,000 was collected monthly, the present will see an increase of more than 100 per cent.

A site for the hospital has already been allocated to factory owners by the S.M.C., and it is but a question of time before the hospital will start operating. The site is favorably located on Penang Road in the heart of the factory district. The building on the site was formerly used by the Public Works Department and has been vacant for some time. The reconditioning of the place will be carried out soon.

The hospital, Dr. Yui stated, will in the beginning operate on a limited scale, owing to the lack of a large medical staff. Stressing that this was one of the major obstacles, Dr. Yui pointed out that "most doctors are practical-minded these days and prefer to work for their own interests instead of having a more social and public minded spirit and policy."

In order to raise more funds for the maintenance of the hospital the Industrial Hygiene Section has taken definite steps to encourage more factories—small and big ones alike—to register.

While the aim of the Industrial Hygiene Section is to have a centralized place to tend to the injuries and sicknesses of the workers, the idea of having a hospital can only be brought about by cooperation from all those concerned. It was further pointed out that "owing to the fact that the hospital would be in its embryonic stage, it would be used in the beginning more for emergency and accident cases." The hospital will operate on a 24-hour schedule as many factories are doing night work.

RANGOON HOLDS EXHIBIT OF INDUSTRIAL ARTICLES

Noted Japanese Oil Painters Dispatched by War Ministry Attend Function

Domei

RANGOON, August 20.—A three-day exhibition of industrial art products manufactured by students and teachers of the National Teachers Training Institute opened here today under the auspices of Education and Hygiene Minister U Hla Min.

The opening ceremony was attended by U Hla Min and other Government leaders including Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya, as well as their families.

Tsuguo Suzuki and Ryohei Koiso, noted Japanese oil painters who were dispatched recently to the southern regions by the War Ministry, also attended the exhibition.

FOE'S TOLL IN SICILY HUGE

Italians Deal Big Blow During 38-Day Campaign

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, August 18.—Results obtained by the Italian forces in and around Sicily during the 38-day Sicilian campaign are:

Sunk: Two cruisers, 10 destroyers, three submarines, five torpedo boats, one small warships, 35 ships totaling 300,000 tons, 50 tankers and 200 landing boats.

Damaged: 35 cruisers, 28 destroyers, 15 small warships, 150 ships, one tanker and many landing boats.

Planes shot down: 321

Tanks destroyed: 700

MALAI SETS POLICY TO HELP WAR AIMS

Supplying Vital Materials to Japan, Boosting Foodstuffs, Preserving Peace Planned

Syonan Sinbun

The Military Administration is ever determined to pursue with greater efforts the three set policies of supplying vital defense materials to Japan, acquiring self sufficiency in food and daily necessaries and preserving peace and order, declared Major-General Masuzo Fujimura, chief of the General Affairs Section of the Administration in a Press interview.

Major-General Fujimura conferred with officials of the home Government on various important problems and having reached a complete agreement in views regarding Administration, returned here recently to resume his duty.

Pointing out that the people's morale at the home front was higher and even more stable than 18 months ago, Major-General Fujimura declared that this trend was, indeed, reassuring to him.

Chinese Problem

In connection with the participation of the inhabitants here in political affairs, he said that the people, as already announced by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, will be permitted to do so eventually.

Turning to the Chinese problem, he made it clear that so long as they co-operate with the Administration, they will be allowed to make full use of the strong position they hold in the economic sphere and their spirit of service.

Insofar as the food problem is concerned, he continued, every possible effort will be exercised to increase production, at the same time, ensuring the supply by importing necessary commodities from the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The inter-flow of various goods among different districts in the Peninsula was not necessarily smooth before, but faults in this connection as well as in the exchange of merchandise among the Sphere units will be remedied in the future.

In short, he said, every effort will be made to surmount all obstacles so that the three objects of the Administration will bear fruit.

Musical Recitals Given

A novel symphony of Japanese, Chinese, Malai and Indian songs was heard at a tea party given in honor of local female vocalists by the Japan Girls' Chorus at the Konan Club recently.

Programs concerning comfort visits to the Imperial Forces and wounded soldiers at the Army and Navy hospitals and introduction of Japanese music into Malai were discussed during the function at which Colonel K. Okubo, Chief of Publicity, addressed those present.

Music Notes

Half a century's musical history in Japan is the subject of a stage show being presented at the Nippon Gekijo, twice daily, through Wednesday, August 25, with three performances today. Ichiro Fujiyama and his musical ensemble; Takashi Masuda, dancer; Masanosuke Tajima, violinist, the Toho Ballet the Toho Musical Drama Company, and others are taking part in the production, which is composed of 19 scenes and directed by Tetsuo Shirai. A musical talkie produced by the Toho Film Company, "Chikai no Gassho," is being shown in the same program.

The Shochiku Girls Opera Company has mobilized an all-star cast for the "Natsu no Odori," one of its yearly summer features, which is being staged currently at the Kokusai Gekijo, the largest of the Shochiku chain's theaters, in Asakusa. A ballet of the Ryukyu Islands is also included in the program.

Music is also featured in this week's program at the Kagetsu Theater, Asakusa, with performances by Koichi Mine and his ensemble; Miss Fumiko Inada, popular singer; Sachio Koizumi, accordion virtuoso, and the Yoshimoto Music Drama Company.

A special popular orchestra concert will be sponsored by the Tanabe Band Instruments Cultural Section, at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium, from 5 p.m., Tuesday, August 24. The Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra will play under the baton of Kojiro Kobune. Solos will be sung by Miss Aiko Saida, alto; choral numbers by the Nippon Chorus Society. The program includes Rossini's Overture to the opera, "William Tell"; Gounod's Ballet Music from the opera, "Faust"; "Habanera", from Bizet's opera, "Carmen"; Aria, from Verdi's opera, "Aida"; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2; Saint-Saens' Banquet and Ballet Music from the opera "Samson and Delilah;" Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz, and Zenji Fukami's Grand March, "Teki we ikuman". In case of unfavorable weather on Tuesday, the concert will be postponed till the next day, when it is to be held at the same place and hour.

With Karuizawa, where the center of musical activities had shifted temporarily during the summer, having completed its musical season, interest is now concentrating on the plans being made by musical circles for the autumn and winter. The initial programs of the season to be given in the latter half of September by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, which are both going to carry on their series of regular subscription concerts, were already published in this column previously.

Announcement has now been made of one of the first solo recitals planned for the autumn season. Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will hold his 10th Vocal Recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, Sunday, September 19, with the assistance of Tatsuo Mizutani at the piano. The full program will be devoted to the songs by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, one of the foremost contemporary Japanese composers, who has in recent years achieved particular fame with his song "Umi Yukaba", and with his cantata, "Emperor Jimmu's Sea Expedition Eastward", composed in celebration of the 2600th anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Empire.

Under the title, "Nijugo no Yakudoshi" (The Critical Age of 25), one of the most recent music drama plays from the pen of Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, the Foreign Minister of Thailand, has been published in a Japanese version by Yoji Iwasaki, in the current July issue of "Shin-Asia," a monthly magazine published in Tokyo.

To promote the spread of music among the people of Tokyo, the Tokyo Metropolitan Music Institute (formerly known as the Tokyo Civic Music Institute) is offering a special musical course of one year to inhabitants of the Tokyo Metropolitan district, under the auspices of the Nippon Welfare Music Association. The course is enjoying the special patronage of the Education Ministry, the Welfare Ministry, the Information Board, and the Tokyo Municipal Government, and the cooperation of the Nippon Musical Culture Association and the Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun. Courses, to which everybody is eligible regardless of age and musical attainments, are being held every Thursday, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m., at the Taimei National School, Sukiyabashi.

Several prominent Japanese musicians are being connected with the Tokyo Metropolitan Music Institute as regular instructors, including Madam Kaneko Yanagi, Madam Taneko Seki Madam Tsuruyo Takeoka, Madam Minako Hirai, Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, Takei Ito, Ryozo Okuda Keikichi Yatabe, and Eiichi Uchida, all of whom are well-known singers; Naotada Yamamoto, noted conductor and composer, and several others.

In order further to contribute towards the spread of music on a basis, the Institute also undertakes upon request the despatch of music teachers to public offices, factories, business companies and similar establishments where organization of a chorus composed of the employees and workers, or other musical activities are feasible.

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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Beginning today, the Nippon Times will present on Sundays and Wednesdays a complete translation from the latest publication "Judgment on America" exposing the treacherous American methods to hamper the growth of Japan in East Asia. The book is by Lieutenant-Commander Kengo Tominaga, a Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

Foreword

It is impossible to think of the United States without indignation when we view the chain of events that took place from the time of the Washington Conference, through the Manchurian Affair and the China Incident, up to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

It was the United States that, hiding behind the false mask of justice and humanity, and relying upon the power of gold, tried to accomplish her wild ambition of subjugating the whole of East Asia by demanding unpardonable concessions of Japan, by aiding the Chiang Kai-shek regime, by severing economic relations, and by organizing the A-B-C-D encirclement against Japan.

The policy of the United States in East Asia had been deliberately pushed for years with the sole object of curbing Japanese activities. Therefore, it behooves us to examine the problem with thoroughness, and by stripping off the mask behind which lie treacherous schemings that can only be called the limit of atrocity, expose the true character of the nation with Judaistic capitalism. And in doing so we must grasp the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, which was virtually thrust upon Imperial Japan.

In Part I of the present volume, an exposition and an unbiased criticism of American diplomatic aggression, of her economic and military encroachments upon Japan, have been attempted, the author basing his opinions on facts which have been clearly revealed in the past. In Part II, a number of important public documents issued by the United States about the time of the outbreak of the present war have been compiled. In Part III, the public documents published by the Imperial Japanese Government are put forth before the reader. Further, as an appendix a brief account of American encroachment upon East Asia since the coming of Commodore Perry, and of the inhuman treatment by the Americans of interned Japanese subjects, is given.

Regarding the American documents, since Roosevelt's speech on the declaration of war against Japan, and his White Book on the progress of the war, Colonel Knox's report, Admiral Hart's report on the defeat in the southwest Pacific area, are full of misrepresentations and contradictions, the author has inserted his notes in sections that were too obvious. Especially Roosevelt's message pointing out the object of the expansion of war-time production seems to be valuable material for detecting the intentions of the enemy.

We must win this war by faith in our invincibility and by an intrepid fighting spirit, without being influenced by enemy propaganda. The only way to bring arrogant America to justice lies in completely overthrowing her forces and bringing her to her knees before our military power.

KENGO TOMINAGA

PART I
CHAPTER I
Diplomatic Aggression

Americans have always been fond of proclaiming various principles about their diplomatic activities. These principles, which in most instances were of an abstract nature, have been couched in beautiful words that sounded idealistic and ethical but which nevertheless were void of substance. If their various principles are taken as a history of words, a beautiful story is given of building an ideal world. Yet their proclamation of equality was in reality a prelude to their unequal treatment of foreign nationals. Again, when they were advocating peace, it was nothing but a camouflage for aggressive American imperialism. The fact that the principles advocated by them were invariably of an abstract nature reveals the intention of the United States to reserve a leeway in the application of these principles according to the change in circumstances—a very clever way of killing two birds with one stone. In this respect the history of American diplomacy can be called the history of the changes of American diplomatic principles.

The United States nominally became an independent nation in 1776, but her independence went no further than the mere declaration, for actually she was not yet in possession of the necessary qualifications. It was only after the conclusion of the Civil War that the United States really became independent in the true sense of the word. Therefore, the century between the Declaration of Independence in 1776 to the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, was the period in which the United States endeavored to acquire, both internally and externally, the qualifications of an independent nation.

First of all, as the population was composed of various races and nationals, the customs, habits and living conditions, to even the political systems differed according to localities, the country was forced to unify the different elements, while at the same time it had to open up and develop the wilds of the western territories. At a time when ocean transportation had not yet been developed, its economic and financial intercourse with the European Continent, which lay some 5,000 kilometers away, was extremely small. Moreover, as Europe was controlled, from the latter part of the 18th century to the end of the first half of the 19th century, by great nations advocating political principles quite at variance with that of the United States, and which were constantly warring among themselves over differences in principles of monarchism, Holy Alliance and the balance of power, it was unimaginable that the United States should, with its limited national strength, stand up against any of these European nations.

Origin of Isolationism

Consequently, as far as the United States was concerned it was far more profitable to stand aloof from Europe and European affairs, and concentrate its efforts on the consolidation of its incongruous population and on the reorganization of its political system. This was the origin of the Principle Isolation maintained by the United States ever since the foundation of the nation.

Isolationism is defined as a policy by which a nation conducts its national affairs without influence or interference from others. However, in the case of the United States, as has already been mentioned it was nothing but a natural outcome of the nature of the foundation of the nation. It was forced to avoid friction with stronger powers, as it was fearful of their power. It was definitely a national policy; it could not have been called a diplomatic principle. Neither was it a manifestation of a will to repel the interference of the great powers in American affairs. It was, rather, a manifestation of a passive attitude in which the United States tried to remain apart from the theater of the world's activities. It was this idea of isolationism which later changed to extreme opportunism, as proved by its refusal to become a member of the League of Nations, and its establishment of a neutrality law. When we think that it was this policy which engendered the growth of American arrogance, we cannot help but be impressed by the vicissitude of time.

Thus from the beginning of its career as a nation the United States shut itself up within the fortress of isolationism. However, it was a policy born only of national preference, for the pressure of the progressive and great powers of Europe was steadily being felt on the American continent in spite of the desire for isolation. One instance of such European pressure was the intervention of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of Latin America, and another was the southward infiltration of Russian trappers along the North American coast.

As is well known, the Holy Alliance, a reactionary political league, came into existence as an instrument for suppressing the rising tide of democracy throughout the world. Encouraged by its success in Italian and Spanish affairs, it attempted armed intervention in the Latin American independence movement. At that time the only nation maintaining a neutral attitude towards the Holy Alliance was England. As England was enjoying a close trade relationship with Latin American ever since it replaced Spain in the Atlantic at the beginning of the 18th century, the British Foreign Minister, George Canning, proposed a joint protest against the intervention of the Alliance. Although the United States was more apprehensive of the interference of the Holy Alliance than was England, it declined that British offer as being inconsistent with its policy of isolation.

Tsar Issues Edict

In September, 1821 the Russian Tsar, Alexander I, who was the chief expounder of the Holy Alliance, issued an Imperial decree claiming exclusive jurisdiction over the territory lying between the northern extremity of the American continent and 51 degrees north latitude, whereupon the subjects of the Tsar commenced intensive activities in the northern Pacific. Gradually advancing southward along the North American coast, the Russians became a power that might have a great bearing on the state of Oregon.

Then there was Great Britain, too, openly expressing the view that it was perfectly legitimate to explore and colonize unoccupied territories of the North American continent.

James Monroe, the 5th president of the United States, having been convinced that such pressure exerted by the great powers of Europe would have a mortal influence upon the future of the United States, proclaimed in December 1823, with the assistance of Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, the famous message which in substance was composed of the following three principles:

1. "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered and shall not interfere. And in the wars of European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have not taken any part nor does it comport with our policy to do so.

2. "We, the citizens of the United States, shall consider any attempt on the part of the European powers to extend their political system to any portion of the western hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. And with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

3. "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

This was the first time that the United States declared its inviduality to the world, and it was the beginning of a diplomatic policy which was later to become famous as the "Monroe Doctrine."

Looking over these three principles, we find that the first deals with non-interference in matters not concerning the United States; the second deals with non-interference on the American continent on the part of foreign powers; and the third deals with non-colonization within the American continents. At a glance, the first principle seems quite as important as the second and third, but as has already been mentioned, since the United States was in a position in which she had no choice but to put into practice the tenets of the first principle, it meant no more than mere expression of the fact in so many words. Therefore the emphasis of the Monroe Doctrine lies in the second and third principles.

It is generally explained that the first principle is a kind of a reciprocal prestation or a compensational essence, but rather it was the observation of the second and third principles that the United States demanded of the European powers as compensation for the first which it was obliged to observe. And here we recognize the fact that the United States, which had steadily been mustering its strength during the 40 years following the foundation of the nation, took a step forward from her isolationism into international affairs.

The Monroe Doctrine marks the turning point in the diplomatic policy of the United States, from the isolationism she was forced to maintain at the beginning of her history to the later outspoken imperialism. The fact that in later years the first principle of the doctrine completely lost its meaning, with the rapid progress of American capitalism, is now universally acknowledged. Thus in spite of the idealistic disguise of expression, American foreign policies have ever been thoroughly realistic.

(To Be Continued)

LABOR UNITY PROSPECTS ARE REMOTE IN AMERICA

Green States Situation Will Not Improve Unless C.I.O. Accepts A.F.L. Formula

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The prospects of labor unity in the United States in the next six months are not within the realm of possibility and would not be any better next year unless the Congress of Industrial Organization accepted the American Federation of Labor formula, according to William Green, President of the A.F.L. The New York Times quotes Green making the statement at a press conference at the close of the American Federation of Labor executive council sessions, according to a report from New York. Green stated, "most of the hurdles would have been overcome if the C.I.O. had accepted the proposals we made in 1938."

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

The sixth round of an intense, absorbing poker game is now being played in the once French city of Quebec, with Mr. Roosevelt playing for what remains of the British Empire when it finally disintegrates, plus whatever colonial possessions may become available in Africa, notably those until recently belonging to France, Mr. Churchill to use America as Britain's shield.

Having used up Poland, Holland, Belgium, France, Norway, Serbia, Greece and Chungking in turn as Britain's front line troops, only to drop them cold in the face of defeat, there are at present only three countries that Mr. Churchill can make use of in a similar way, India, ready to explode in his hands at any moment, Russia, certainly playing a major part in lightening the British war burden, but not noticeably amenable to Britain's will, and America left as the easiest mark.

He has up till now played his hand with consummate skill in each round of the game, whether on board the Prince of Wales; in French North Africa, or at the various sessions on the American Continent, and has so far succeeded in raking in by far the larger pile of ships from his opponent.

He has already, since the first hand was played in August 1941 succeeded in getting over from America hundreds of thousands of American troops, so high a proportion of whom have shed their blood in place of Britain's in the hot thirsty African sands, or on the volcanic slopes of Sicily, in spite of Roosevelt's oft repeated promise to American mothers that their sons would never be sent to fight overseas.

He has further performed the remarkable feat of extracting countless billions of dollars from America's coffers with no prospect of ever being able to make even the small token repayment that was all Britain was able to make on the huge American loans on which she defaulted after the last war, and this in face of America's vaunted shrewdness!

In addition to that he has succeeded in diverting the food supplies America so badly needs for herself to replenish Britain's empty larders. Moreover, he has not only obtained a continuous inflow of war munitions and materials to make good those that Britain's bombed factories can no longer produce, nor her torpedoed mercantile marine carry, but has managed to have America provide most of the vessels to transport all these different commodities, so that no matter how large the proportion of them that may be sunk on the way, the loss will be wholly America's—ships, cargo and men.

To crown it all he was even able to get Mr. Roosevelt to agree to the "Europe First" policy at Casablanca in January this year, in the glow of the first African successes, and, still more difficult feat, to confirm it again at Washington in May after cooler reflection had brought the realization that it was going to be a very costly if not completely impossible undertaking, overriding the quite vociferous objections of the American public, who had seen too much American blood spilt in Flanders in the last war with no gain to America, to view with equanimity any scheme which could only mean deluging the rocky shores of some point in the European fortress where America has absolutely no stakes with further torrents of American blood.

Britain's favorite diplomatic game, at which the half-American scion of the house of Marlborough has proven himself pastmaster, has always been to get others to fight her wars for her if possible, but she has seldom been so successful in getting so much for so little as this.

Mr. Roosevelt, who prides himself on his astuteness has as yet got little enough out of it beyond a few leased bases on British island possessions in the West Atlantic and Caribbean Sea. Is it true he is assiduously staking out claims on Canada, Australia, India, and other parts of the British Empire and spheres of influence, by stationing as many American troops in them as he can send over. Who will finally profit by the presence of these American divisions, however, Britain to fight her battles for her if the war zone extends to include these territories, or America to foreclose her mortgage on Britain's possessions when the day of reckoning comes, is still a moot question.

Mr. Churchill has not yet returned empty handed from any of the previous plays, though he did bring home the compromisingly over idealistic Atlantic Charter from the first, which he was quick to repudiate as soon as it became embarrassing. It will be interesting to see what he manages to bring home from Quebec this time to reanimate Britain's pulse, and enable her to keep her own troops safe and snug within her own shores while others continue to lay down their lives and treasure for her overseas.—M.O.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 6)

tory of Japan except, of course, in individual cases of successful scholars, soldiers and businessmen.

This unnatural state of affairs Iichiro Tokotomi has explained with something of ironical humor as the result of the sins of their fathers—especially of Iyeyasu and his successors in exceeding the Imperial prerogatives. But their sins have been retrieved and atoned for by Mito Learning of Mitsukuni and Nariaki, as proved by the great magnanimity of the Imperial Court which has not only forgiven the sins of the Shoguns but has honored their surviving descendants, including the Lord of Mito, with highest grades of peerage and other marks of distinction as if they and their forefathers had been the same guardians of national honor and Imperial prestige as the best of the loyal subjects had been. But for the loyalty of the Mito clan, attributable in the last analysis to Mito Learning, the house of Tokugawa might have been wiped off for ever from the kindly thought of the nation even as the Hojos and Ashikagas have been.

Such then is an outline of Mito Learning which in the lesser sense has saved the house of Tokugawa from the eternal infamy which it might have suffered, and in the larger sense has helped to restore to the whole nation that sense of Nipponism which has enabled Japan not only to weather the grave political storm at the time of the Restoration but to thrive ever after one of the leading and conquering nations of the world, and today it is bracing up the backbone of the nation in its fight for the most glorious cause in the history of the Empire.

(End)

German Railways Efficient

BERLIN—Due to the extreme efficiency of German railway officials and workers, the German railway system today is functioning more smoothly than ever in Germany as well as in the vast occupied territories in the east where the administration and operation of the railways have now been taken over by the German railway administration.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1943

The Imperial Reservists' Association

Members of the Imperial Reservists' Association are active in every phase of the country's war effort. While standing by ready to return at any moment to the colors either to reinforce the front line troops or the home defense forces as need arises, they are the spiritual leaders in the communities in which they live, and by their energetic example help to keep the always admirable spirit of the whole people at the highest fighting pitch. In the industrial field too, they are the most tireless first-line fighters in the battle of production.

The stirring rally they held throughout the country on Imperial Rescript Observance Day, is pregnant with significance at this moment, being clearly indicative of the enhanced morale on the home front. It has served to heighten the reservists' fighting consciousness, while the nationwide patriotic movement inaugurated by them has given renewed impetus to the iron determination of the people to increase production, to devote all their efforts to the successful prosecution of the war.

The very nature of the Imperial Reservists' Association does not permit its indulgence in any spectacular activities but it has always quietly, steadily, devoted its unfailing energies to the firm maintenance and cultivation of the patriotic spirit and intensification of the nation's wartime efforts. Political activities are no part of its program, but together with the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, of which many of the reservists are also members, it serves as a major propelling force in the wartime activities of the entire country.

The Manhood Corps, of comparatively recent creation, has also since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, played a conspicuous part in furthering the country's wartime effort, particularly in the farming communities, where by its strenuous efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs and other agricultural commodities, as well as to secure greater production and more efficient transportation of fuel to keep the home fires burning, it has made a notable contribution to the augmentation of the fighting power of the country.

These two organizations, the younger Throne-aid corps and the senior reservists' body with its longer history and superior traditions, acting together have made their stimulating influence permeate throughout the wartime life of the whole people, to whom their joint activities have become an indispensable guiding and animating force.

It is certain that the reservists brought together at the great "Decisive War—Complete Victory" Convention just held, wherein the power of their vast organization and glorious traditions were fully displayed, at which the hitherto silent, heroic determination and endeavors of its individual members became articulate, will, as they each return to their respective communities, with the further renewed strength and inspiration which reunion with their fellow members on this nation-wide scale has given them, serve as a radiant nucleus to animate the people to still further efforts in consumption economy, and make the wheels of industry revolve still faster in the battle of production, thus bringing nearer the day when final victory will be consummated.

One Aspect of the New Order in the East Indies

The establishment of the New Order for East Asia, now making such steady progress in the Southern regions, is bringing increasing well-being and happiness in its train, as its beneficial effects permeate through the different phases of the life of the native peoples. A recent news brief from Djarkarta, reporting that the Japanese Military Administration has decided to organize a Federation of Athletic Associations with component organizations in each county and city throughout Java, so that the health and happiness of the Indonesian people may be further promoted, is a minor but significant witness to the magnanimous nature of Japan's policies in the South.

It is particularly significant that the proposed athletic associations will be open to all citizens regardless of race, creed or sex. This cannot but contribute to enhance the personal dignity and sense of social well-being of the Indonesians, who, in the days of their bondage, were barred from membership in the athletic clubs then existing, reserved for the exclusive enjoyment of their Dutch masters.

Indeed, in pursuance of a deliberate policy to relegate the Indonesians to the inferior status of second-class citizens in their own country, the Dutch did everything in their power to widen the social gap they had opened between themselves and the native peoples, who, denied all social relations with the Dutch, were never allowed to forget for one moment who were the rulers.

It is true that Indonesians could be seen in the precincts of the exclusive clubhouses, but never as other than the help. They could also be seen on the tennis courts, but never racquet in hand. They were the ball boys, the gardeners, the servants, privileged only to fetch and carry and work to contribute to the comfort and ease of the lordly Dutch players.

This failure on the part of the Dutch to accord the Indonesians any semblance of equal social treatment was undoubtedly one of the deepest grievances of the native inhabitants, one that may have rankled even more bitterly than their exclusion by the Dutch from participation in the administration of their own country.

However, with the ousting of the Dutch from the East Indies by the Imperial Forces, the days are gone forever when the Indonesians had to writhe in humiliation under the galling racial and social discrimination practised against them by the Dutch. A new day has dawned for them and their hearts are expanding under the generous humanity of the Japanese Military Administration which, far from exercising any social or other discrimination against them encourages them to participate in all fields of activities.

World of Sleep

The world of sleep is fundamental,—it is the world of the mother's womb. It is the world where the grass and the trees live and find their beauty of reposefulness. Our consciousness has freed from its embrace, asserting its independence. It is the freedom of the fountain which must come over and over again to its origin to renew its play. The whole depth and spread of the still water finds its own play in the play of this little fountain. In like manner, it is in our own consciousness that the universe knows itself. Therefore this consciousness has to be great in order to be true. Our consciousness is the music of the world, its dance, its poem. It has its pauses in the bosom of the original sleep, to be fed with immortality at her breast.—Tagore.

Singular Difference

"It is a singular fact, that in Japan, where the individual is sacrificed to the community, he should seem perfectly happy and contented; while in America, where exactly the opposite result takes place, and the community is sacrificed to the individual, the latter is in a perpetual state of uproarious clamour for his rights."—L. Oliphant, "Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan," (1860), Vol. II, page 146.

A Year Ago Today

August 22, 1942

The Engineering Units of the Imperial Army were awarded their due honor today when the announcement was made by the War Ministry that citations were granted by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malai Area, to the Yokoyama and Orita engineering units whose exploits made possible the successful Malai campaign.

* * *

American citizens, perhaps for the first time since the founding of their country, are experiencing a mountain of difficulties and inconveniences due entirely to the selfish and short-sighted diplomacy of the Roosevelt regime, and many of them are realizing how dear a price they must pay for the wrong policy followed by their Government. American citizens are now complaining of the shortage of automobiles, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radio sets, phonographs, etc. But what is causing the acutest pain to the Yankees is the shortage of tires. In many eastern states there is also a shortage of gasoline supply.

* * *

Coal famine arising from the shortage of labor at coal mines throughout Britain is producing serious repercussions on the munitions industries of that country whose operation is now threatened due to the scarcity of coal.

* * *

The Government of Brazil, in an official communique issued today, announced that Brazil has declared war on Germany and Italy.

* * *

There is an increasing tendency among the British people to stop their wishful thinking that in the long run they will obtain a victory in the current conflict, Walter Nash, Australian Minister to Washington, told the Washington press. Nash stressed that the anti-Axis people are confronted with the vital necessity of tightening their belts in complete unison.

PROBLEMS BESETTING SHIPPING IN AMERICA CLAIMED NUMEROUS

Great Portion of Bottoms in U.S. Built During First World War—Many Are Superannuated

By MASAYOSHI MURAKAMI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

The problem of transportation is of great importance in any war, and its importance has doubled in modern warfare. The decisive battles raging in the Southwestern Pacific and in the Mediterranean for the command of the sea and the air aim chiefly at the safeguarding of the routes of transport and supply. On the German-Soviet front also, both sides are making desperate efforts to maintain and secure the routes of transport. In view of the vital importance of the matter, it is only natural that all belligerent Powers should now be directing specially anxious attention to the problem of transportation—to that of shipbuilding in particular.

In the present article, I propose to study the attitude of America toward the problem of transportation and conditions in American shipbuilding circles, in order to see whether her vaunted counter-offensive of 1943 stands any chance of success.

World War 1 and U.S. Shipping

To begin with, let me review, though in a very general way, the state of American shipping during the first World War as a necessary prelude to the elucidation of the prevailing condition of the American shipping world.

America was dependent on foreign ships for 90 per cent of her trade in the years around 1910, and her entry into the World War threw her shipping world into an indescribable state of confusion. The outbreak of that war left America no alternative but to rely solely on her own shipping totalling 5,360,000 tons. Her participation in it, needless to say, caused all foreign ships to leave for their home ports. Driven to this extremity, America felt keenly the necessity of expanding her commercial fleet, and embarked hurriedly on this work of expansion. What with the revision of the shipping registry law, and the promulgation of the wartime shipping law, the American Government sought to develop the domestic shipping industry.

It was about this time that it conferred extensive powers on the shipping Bureau and made it effect a big increase in shipbuilding capacity at an enormous expenditure. By these emergency measures, America managed to build many ships hurriedly so as to meet the increasing wartime demand for shipping. In 1921, the total tonnage of her mercantile marine grew to 17,000,000 or three times the amount compared with the pre-war days. The figure represented 26 per cent of the total tonnage of the world.

Postwar Depression

The advent of the postwar world depression affected the world shipping, and, in 1928, about 4,300,000 tons of world shipping were laid up. Of this total, American shipping represented no fewer than 3,000,000 tons. In such circumstances, there was a sharp falling-off in the construction of new ships. The tonnage of the ships of over 100 tons launched yearly was only from 100,000 to 200,000 tons. In the year from 1933 to 1935, when the depression was at its worst, the ships annually built were only from 10,000 to 30,000 tons.

The depression in American shipbuilding circles continued until the time of the outbreak of the European war, and the total tonnage of mercantile marine held by America in July, 1939, was put at 14,630,000 tons, as the following table shows:—

(In 10,000 tons)

Year	Steam and motor ships	Other	Total
1800	—	972	972
1860	868	4.486	5.354
1900	2.658	2.507	5.165
1920	13.828	2.501	16.324
1933	12.862	2.198	15.060
1939	11.952	2.680	14.632

World War II and U.S. Shipping

As is clear from what I have described, participation or no-participation in the present World War, America was faced by the necessity of building more ships.

It was in October, 1936, that America took up the problem of maritime transportation in earnest, as the world situation became tense. That is to say, in October, 1936, the American Government enacted the Mercantile Marine Act, replaced the mail subsidy system and the system for the accommodation of cheap funds for shipbuilding by the direct subsidy system, set up the Maritime Commission and stipulated for the grant of subsidies for navigation and shipbuilding. The first business done by the new Maritime Commission was to effect the changeover from the old mail subsidy contract to the new navigation contract in April, 1937, and in June of the same year it laid down a five-year shipbuilding program. Under this program, which is known as the first American shipbuilding program, 95 ships with a total tonnage of 835,000 tons were to be built at the estimated cost of $256,440,000, but it did not work as it was planned, for the order placed by the Maritime Commission with a domestic dockyard during that year was for the construction of a single big passenger boat for the United States Line.

Second Program

In May, 1939, the second shipbuilding program was drawn up. This was on a scale larger than the first one, and provided for the construction of 500 merchantmen of various kinds at the rate of 50 a year, the whole program being spread over ten years. The estimated building expenditure totalled $1,250,000,000.

Under this program, orders were placed for the construction of a total of 198 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 1,509,329 tons up to June, 1941.

The European war had already broken out and France the typical democracy in Europe, surrendered to Germany in June, 1940. In such circumstances, America embarked on the expansion of armaments in real earnest and showed great energies in playing the role of the "Arsenal for the Democracies."

There were then in America 21 private shipyards (excepting the Great Lake Shipbuilding Yard) equipped with 83 slips. If to this were added 37 slips which, though lying unused, could be put in good repair in a short time, the number of slips available totalled 120. It was, however, the Government authorities and a well-informed section of people only who, in 1940 were keenly alive to the need for stronger national defense and armament expansion.

The American shipbuilders generally were lukewarm toward the big shipbuilding programs laid down by their Government. The main reasons for this lukewarmness was, firstly, that they were apt to look upon the European hostilities with indifference, secondly, that American shipbuilders were resolved not to have that bitter experience again which they went through during the postwar depression, and, thirdly that it was generally believed that the European war would end in Germany's victory at a comparatively early date.

Plan Approved

In the autumn of 1940, the Navy Department secured approval for the extension of the shipbuilding equipment, costing $150,000,000, and by the end of that year it expended some $120,000,000 on private dockyards. In Congress, a supplementary budget of $315,000,000 providing for the establishment or the extension of private and Government shipyards was introduced and passed in January, 1941.

Thanks to the enforcement of this expansion plan, America had 34 shipyards, 234 slips inclusive of those under construction, and 100 more under contemplation, in the spring of 1941. At the end of July, 1941, the new estimates were passed for the establishment of new naval shipyards and repair-shops for warships.

In the meantime, the European war went on assuming grave dimensions, with every prospect of its developing into a world war, and America's participation became widely prophesied.

In such circumstances, President Roosevelt made public the first emergency shipbuilding program at the beginning of 1941. Under this program, 200 ships of the EC-2 type were to be built to a total tonnage of 68,000,000 at the estimated cost of $350,000,000. In April of the same year, another program was published, providing for the construction of 112 ships of the same type as in the first program, 72 high-speed tankers and 38 ships of the C-type. Still another shipbuilding program was made public soon afterward for the construction of 566 ships.

By means of these shipbuilding schemes, America sought to meet the worldwide shortage of tonnage and also to step into the shoes of British shipping. As already stated, however, these gigantic plans made little headway. The War of Greater East Asia came to pass just at such a time.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of American shipping of over 2,000 tons at the end of 1941, as published by the American Shipping Association:—

Kinds	Number	Tonnage	Ave. age of ships (Years)
Passenger boats	86	638,256	17.2
Freighters	615	3,275,771	21.0
Tankers	354	2,638,673	17.3
Ships transporting goods in bulk	58	293,355	23.6
Total	1,113	6,846,155	19.7

What strikes us most in the above table is that American ships were mostly of old age because they were built either during the first World War or immediately after it. This very fact accounted mainly for a high percentage of the American ships laid up and for a low rate of the use of American ships for America's overseas trade. It is well to keep this fact in mind in observing the trends of the American shipbuilding world subsequent to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

At any rate, America who participated in the war naturally had to put great energy into the increased building of ships by encouraging domestic shipbuilders among whom there had been no unity of purpose. Thus, in his message to Congress in January, 1942, President Roosevelt disclosed his plan to build 8,000,000 tons during that year and 10,000,000 tons (which was revised later to 16,000,000 tons) in 1943.

At that time the American shipyards had about 300 slips altogether, of which some 200 are believed to have been used for the building of merchantmen.

(To Be Concluded)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter X
Stormy 1930

With the dawn of the new year there was hope and confidence in every heart. People anxiously looked to the Working Committee for instructions as to what they were required to do for the early attainment of independence.

The Mahatma sensed the atmosphere correctly and he stated: "Civil disobedience alone can save the country from impending lawlessness and secret crime, since there is a party of violence in the country which will not listen to speeches, resolutions or conferences, but believes only in direct action." He therefore resolved to place himself at the head of the national struggle in order to keep it within the limits of non-violence.

Early in January the first order went out. January 26 should be observed all over India as the day of independence. On that day a manifesto, prepared by the Mahatma and adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress, was to be read from every platform and accepted by the people. The manifesto which is set forth below, was at once a declaration of independence and a pledge of loyalty to the Indian National Congress and to the sacred fight for India's liberty.

Manifesto

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any Government deprives the people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe therefore that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

"India has been ruined economically. The revenue derived from our people is out of all proportion to our income. Our average income is seven pice (less the two-pence) per day, and of the heavy taxes we pay, 20 per cent are raised from the land revenue derived from the peasantry, and 3 per cent from the Salt Tax which falls most heavily on the poor

Village Industries Destroyed

"Village industries, such as hand-spinning, have been destroyed, leaving the peasantry idle for at least four months in the year, and dulling their intellect for want of handicrafts; and nothing has been substituted, as in other countries, for the crafts thus destroyed.

"Customs and currency have been so manipulated as to heap further burdens on the peasantry. The British manufactured goods constitute the bulk of our imports. Customs duties betray clear partiality for British manufactures, and revenue from them is used not to lessen the burden on the masses but for sustaining a highly-extravagant administration. Still more arbitrary has been the manipulation of the exchange ratio, which has resulted in millions being drained away from the country.

"Politically, India's status has never been so reduced as under the British regime. No reforms have given real political power to the people. The tallest of us have to bend before foreign authority. The rights of free expression of opinion and free association have been denied to us, and many of our countrymen are compelled to live in exile abroad and cannot return to their homes. All administrative talent is killed, and the masses have to be satisfied with petty village offices and clerkships.

"Culturally, the system of education has torn us from our moorings and our training has made us hug the very chains that bind us.

People Disarmed

"Spiritually, compulsory disarmament has made us unmanly, and the presence of an alien army of occupation, employed with deadly effect to crush in us the spirit of resistance, has made us think that we cannot look after ourselves or put up a defence against foreign aggression, or even defend our homes and families from the attacks of thieves, robbers and miscreants.

"We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this fourfold disaster to our country. We recognise, however, that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. We will therefore prepare ourselves by withdrawing, so far as we can, all voluntary association from the British Government, and will prepare for civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes. We are convinced that if we can but withdraw our voluntary help and stop payment of taxes without doing violence even under provocation, the end of this inhuman rule is assured. We therefore hereby solemnly resolve to carry out the Congress instructions issued from time to time for the purpose of establishing Purna Swaraj."

Celebrations Great Success

The reports from different parts of the country showed that the Independence Day celebrations were a great success. Unprecedented enthusiasm was exhibited everywhere and the Mahatma felt that he could go ahead with a dynamic program. But just at this moment the practical politician in him asserted itself. While starting the civil disobedience campaign he wanted to leave the door open for a compromise and he realised that the independence resolution of the Congress might prove to be a stumbling-block. He also felt that some of his wealthy supporters—the Indian capitalists—were alarmed at the resolutions of the Lahore Congress. Some sort of explaining away was therefore necessary, particularly in view of the fact that the word "independence" implied severance of the British connection. On January 30 he issued a statement in his paper, Young India, saying that he would be content with the "substance of independence" and he mentioned eleven points to explain what he meant by that expression. At the same time he virtually gave up the use of the word "independence" and substituted in its place the more elastic expression, "substance of independence," or another expression especially coined by him; namely, "Purna Swaraj," which he could interpret in his own way.

Eleven Points

The eleven points enunciated by him had a reassuring effect on all circles that had been alarmed by the idea of independence and they paved the way for lengthy negotiations in the months to follow. The eleven points were as follows:

1. Total prohibition.
2. Reduction of the ratio (of the rupee to the pound sterling) from 1s.6d. to 1s.4d.
3. Reduction of the land revenue to at least 50 per cent and making it subject to legislative control.
4. Abolition of the Salt Tax.
5. Reduction of the military expenditure to at least 50 per cent to begin with.
6. Reduction of the salaries of the higher grade services to one half or less so as to suit the reduced revenue.
7. Protective tariff on foreign cloth.
8. The passage of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill (reserving to Indian ships the coastal traffic of India).
9. Discharge of all political prisoners save those condemned for murder, or the attempt thereat, by the ordinary judicial tribunal; withdrawal of all political prosecutions; abrogation of Section 124a (Indian Penal Code), the Regulations of 1818 and the like; and permission to all the Indian exiles to return.
10. Abolition of the C.I.D. (Criminal Investigation Department), or its popular control.
11. Issue of licences to use firearms for self-defence, subject to popular control.

By the beginning of February, the situation was favourable for the Mahatma. The Working Committee had vested him with dictatorial powers for conducting the civil disobedience campaign. Besides the warm response given by the country on Independence Day, the members of the different Legislatures belonging to the Congress Party had submitted their resignations out of deference to the mandate of the Lahore Congress. A large section of the Moslems was of course opposed to the idea of Satyagraha and civil disobedience, and the Ali brothers openly appealed to their co-religionists not to heed the Congress appeal. Neverthelss, the Nationalist Moslems, who were by no means negligible, were wholeheartedly with the Congress and the North-West

(Continued on Page 4)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

What Is 'Mito Learning'?

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part V

One cannot but reflect that if the West had learned in time to treat the Asiatics as their little brothers even as Japan is treating the younger members of the East-Asian group, the world today would have been much nearer the millenium than it is. Their boasted progress in science and philosophy has been grievously nullified by their lack of moral idealism, or perhaps the other way round. They have allowed Newton to destroy their nature, Darwin, to take away their humanity from them and Freud to substitute sex for their religion. All because they had not a Moral Learning equivalent to Mito Gaku, or if they had, they had disregarded it.

We must allow that the Anglo-Americans possessed a certain culture originating in the Mediterranean basin, but their misfortune was that their latter-day rulers had made it the handmaiden of their political ambition; they used it as a means of propaganda or an instrument of their voracious materialism.

A Moral Dilemma

Learning or truth is something we must obey and serve; it is not a slave to be made to serve our selfish aim or ambition. Mitsukuni, founder of Mito Gaku, well exemplifies this great maximum. While he avowedly meant it to be didactic, he never allowed Mito Gaku to degrade to be a means of political expediency. That he was a devout exemplar of filial piety we all know; the motive of his cultural work itself was filial piety, for he has done what he thought was the will of his father and his grandfather. While he was pursuing this solemn duty, he has encountered a delicate moral dilemma, having to choose one of two ways: that of loyalty to the Throne and that of serving the interests of his "So-ke"—the house of Tokugawa—of which he was a foremost member. It was something similar to the classic dilemma which Taira Shigemori had to face, of having to espouse the cause of his father or that of the Throne. Mitsukuni with all his filial piety and his devotion to the interests of the Shogunate, did not flinch from going straight on in the paths of right his learning had pointed out to him. He absolutely ignored what seemed the fundamental interests or the best policy of the Tokugawas, and the result was that his Mito Learning proved to be the very axe with which the pre-Meiji loyalists struck down the great Shogunal edifice built by his fathers.

But that was not the end of Mito Gaku in its relation to the downfall of the Shogunate. It had another and a happier sequel that was the true glory of Mito Learning.

'Immobile Consistency'

One very curious feature about Mito Learning is that it did not bring for its home the political reward it might have obtained. Nobody has heard of "Mito Premier," "Mito elder-statesman," or even "Mito party leader." Despite all that Mito has done or is believed to have done in achieving the Meiji Restoration, or at least in providing the necessary spiritual fire or motive force for the great coup, the Mito clan has gained nothing, and why? The question admits of a long elucidation under several headings, but we will tackle only one phase of it.

The spirit of Mito which we already know, has one peculiarity of a baser sort, for which the true Mito spirit is often mistaken, and which certainly is not the Mito spirit of Mitsukuni or his great History; we refer to that of the latter-day Mito reactionaries who clung with tooth-and-nail obstinacy to their old battle-cry of "Jo-i" (expel the foreigners!) long after it was outlived. Choshu, Satsuma and other "Son-no" (loyalist) clans had of course waved their flags of "Jo-i" as lustily as Mito had done, while they knew it was helping their cause or until they had won their fight. As soon as they had thrown the Shogunate system on the scrap-heap of pre-Meiji relics, they forgot all about "Jo-i," but instead succumbed to the opposite camp of "Kaikoku" (opening the land to foreign intercourse)—the very contingency against which they had been fighting apparently so gallantly. For this egregious turncoatism their once loyal co-workers (men of Shimpu-ren, for instance) committed harakiri, crying "shame!"

The men of Satsuma and Choshu had pliable or accommodating political conscience: when they saw their adversaries, swimming in the difficult waters, were drowned, they walked off with their clothings and put them on with exemplary coolness. Such, however, is not the game which the poor "fool-honest" men of Mito could not play. Their grim consistency or immobility of consistency stood in their way. Thus they had worked the hardest and gained for their trouble nothing but the pains. Down to this day Mito has left no brilliant record in the political, social, even economic his-

(Continued on Page 5)